THE NEW YORK HERALD

WHOLE NO. 15,207. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

SEBALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,365 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS—11TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
ASTROLOGY—12TH PAGE—6th col.
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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—2D PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—11TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
HELP WANTED—MALES—11TH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—1ST PAGE—3d, 4th and 5th cols.
HOTELS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—2D PAGE—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—11TH PAGE—3d col.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
LOST AND FOUND—1ST PAGE—1st col.
MACHINERY—11TH PAGE—6th col.
MARBLE MANTELS—11TH PAGE—3d col.
MEDICAL—11TH PAGE—3d col.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—1ST PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—11TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—11TH PAGE—3d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PERSONAL—1ST PAGE—6th col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—11TH PAGE—3d col.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—1ST PAGE—6th col.
PROPOSALS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—5th col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2D PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2D PAGE—2d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2D PAGE—2d col.
REMOVALS—11TH PAGE—3d col.
SEARCH—1ST PAGE—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—11TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1ST PAGE—1st, 2d and 3d cols.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—1ST PAGE—3d col.
STALLIONS—1ST PAGE—3d col.
STOCKS AND BONDS—9TH PAGE.
SUMMER RESORTS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
THE LECTURE SEASON—11TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TRADES—11TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—1ST PAGE—3d col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2D PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—2D PAGE—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2D PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—11TH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—11TH PAGE—3d col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2D PAGE—2d col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10TH PAGE—6th col.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO CORRESpond with a young lady. Address N. C. LASSEN, Sacramento, Cal.

EDMONDS, JOHN, TRADE BAKER, NATIVE SANDwich, England, write to brother, 77 Amersham Vale, Deptford, London, England.

DID YOU RING THE BELL ACCIDENTALLY AS YOU left with your bag last Friday? Address STEWART, Herald Uptown office.

H. X.—YOURS RECEIVED.

IF THE LADY WHO TOOK WALLET FROM ROOM Tuesday night will return same to the hotel immediately no questions will be asked, as contents are only valuable to owner; liberal reward.

J.—NO ANSWER TO NOTE. THURSDAY AT 11, 68, 5th avenue, Friday. ALPINE HAT.

J.—I LEFT 122, AND GONE TO HIS SAME street. BLANCH.

M. D.—WILL BE DOWN THIS SATURDAY; WILL make you happy. Write without delay. L.

MANY PRAYERS WANTS A RICH MAN TO GIVE $1,000 to help a poor old friend out of difficulty. Address FRIEND, station D.

NICHOLS FAMILY.—INQUIRIES HAVING BEEN set on foot for blood relations of this family in reference to property left in America it is earnestly requested that particulars may be furnished to J. N. WESTON, Mail office, Cardiff, South Wales, England.

NILSON—FORMER PLACE INSTEAD TO-DAY Mrs. N.

PERSONAL.—*** E*** 9***

S. WILLIAMS, PHILADELPHIA.—ALL WELL; SEND address and await reply. MOTHER.

WILL WILLARD R. HOLBROOK, FORMERLY OF 99 New York city, and Edward Layton, formerly of Brooklyn, communicate with B. & B., box 34 Equitable Building, New York city.

5TH AVENUE STAGE—YOU NEGLECTED TO GIVE address. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM BROOKLYN, A SKYE TERRIER; dietary back, silver head and legs, hair all over eyes; answers name of Tatters. $10 reward will be paid for his return to 373 Union st., Brooklyn, or 15 Broad st., New York.

LOST—APRIL 9, ON 2D AV., NEAR 19TH ST., A twenty dollar bill. Finder rewarded 244 East 19th st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A POCKETBOOK IN 58TH last., near Dr. Hall's Church. Liberal reward if returned to 39 West 19th st.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, BOOK SHAPE, WITH two photographs in it. Please deliver at 138 West 21st st., against rewards.

LOST—BETWEEN 8:30 AND 9 O'CLOCK YESTERday morning, April 10, going from 36th to 20th st., No. 154, Broadway line, black leather Pocketbook, containing money and papers. Suitable reward by returning to 219 West 36th st. or cashier's desk, Lord and Taylor's, Broadway and 20th st.

LOST—SKYE TERRIER; LIGHT HEAD; CROPPED ears and tail; reward. 67 West 51st st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING money and private papers of no value to any one but the owner. Any party having the same can keep the money and will oblige by returning the documents to ALLEN & TEAD, 46 Broad st., where no questions will be asked.

STOLEN—FROM 53 EAST 25TH ST., ON TUESDAY, April 2, one old fashioned gold dial Watch, M. J. Tobias & Co., No. 8,331, with long fine gold Chain, Slide and Key; one 18 carat red gold hunting case Watch, escapement, Ulysse Breuling Locle, No. 19,024, marked S. A. S. on shield; stem winder; also a short gold Chain, with dog pendant, and some other small articles. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of any or all of the above. Information may be sent to box 184, New York, or to the Chief of Police, 300 Mulberry st.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST LAST WEEK, A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog, belonging to Mr. Clapp's place, Audubon Park, Carmansville.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of Gold Chain Guard Pin, lost between Fifth avenue Hotel and Fifth Avenue Theatre Tuesday evening, April 9, 1878. Return to Fifth Avenue Hotel.

$10 REWARD.—LOST BLUE SKYE TERRIER, CORner Broadway and 26th st., Monday morning. Please return 31 West 25th st. No questions asked.

$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SINGLE stone diamond Pin, lost on the way from Macdougal st. to Spring Street Market. N. K. SEXTON, 68 Macdougal st., New York.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION GIVEN where P. Ayen's, 508 2d av., platform spring top wagon is, and no questions asked.

$125 REWARD—LOST APRIL 1, RING, SOLItaire diamond, weight 2¾ carats, in crown setting, plain gold band. Person delivering same to J. B. CASE, or the proprietors St. Nicholas Hotel, will be paid above reward and no questions asked; finder can send written proposition.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of some railroad Passes from New York to Cincinnati and return, X. Y. Z. Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand Extraordinary Drawing
April 13, 1878.
Capital Prize, $1,000,000.
Only 15,000 tickets issued.
One prize to every 6¾ tickets.

1 Prize of.....$1,000,000
1 Prize of..... 200,000
1 Prize of..... 100,000
1 Prize of..... 50,000
1 Prize of..... 25,000
1 Prize of..... 10,000
5 Prizes of..... 5,000
200 Prizes of $1,000..... 200,000
686 Prizes of $500..... 343,000
1,507 other Prizes amounting to..... 317,000

3,400 Prizes amounting to (Spanish dollars).....$2,250,000
Tickets, $200; halves, $100; quarters, $50; eighths, $25; twentieths, $10; fortieths, $5. Full information sent free.
Kentucky State, April 15—Tickets, $1.
DUPP & CO., Bankers,
42 Nassau, corner Liberty, New York.

A.—$320,000 ON APRIL 30.—THE COMMONWEALTH Distribution Company of Kentucky. Third successful drawing will take place positively on April 30. No prizes less than $100; largest $50,000. The drawing under the supervision of Professors Wilson, Wormsley, and other prominent citizens. The last drawing of the company is not postponed. Its third drawing will take place likewise without postponement on the above mentioned time for this grand drawing of April 30. Tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. For tickets address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, Corner Jefferson and Fifth, Louisville, Ky., or B. H. PORTER & CO., Eastern Agents, 1,227 Broadway, New York. Send for circular.

A.—LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY—A Grand distribution, May 14, at New Orleans; 1,857 prizes, amounting to $110,400; capital prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c.; 100,000 tickets, five dollars ($2); halves, one dollar ($1). Address M. A. DAUPHIN, box 202 Post office, New Orleans, La., or H. L. PLUM, 317 Broadway, New York.

A TTENTION, PATIENTS.—ALL DISEASES, RECENT A or old, Skin Disorders and Nervous Debility radically cured. Dr. PROTIN (from Paris), 34 Bond st.

A.—RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED IN FOUR to eight months, prices moderate; twenty years' experience. Dr. WM. MARSH, 1,128 Broadway, near 25th st.

ALL RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—ANY stage of the disease. EUROPEAN RHEUMATIC SOCIETY, 207 West 34th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience; specialties diseases of men and nervous system; consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

A DVICE FREE.—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND IMpotency, from whatever cause, speedily and permanently cured; all other complaints safely and satisfactorily treated; fees moderate. Dr. NEWTON WHITEHEAD, 215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WHATEVER THE CAUSE, especially and permanently cured. Dr. DYER, 47 West 15th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WITHOUT MEANS, splendid walker, wishes the acquaintance of respectable sporting men; is waiting from 1 till 5, 256 West 41st st.

A NY FIRST CLASS HORSE WISHING TO HAVE their caring done by the week or load, will find it to their advantage to call at or address 12 Jacob st., New York, in store.

A.—SURE CURE FOR LUNG DISEASES, ROCK A. Candy and Rye Whiskey; $4 per gallon; $1 per large bottle; Rock Candy, 5 pounds, $1; goods delivered; send postal card. N. VAN BELL, 88 Chambers st.

ALL SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, MEDICAL OR SURGIcal, safely, successfully treated; advice free. Dr. BRADFORD, 132 East 12th st.

BROUGHTON'S INVIGORATING SYRUP CURES Stomach, liver, kidney diseases, female weaknesses, &c.; also restores manhood, 25c. Advice free. 495 Broome st.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE DEPOT.
No. 76 6th av.
Roasted and ground Coffee a specialty.
Orders promptly attended to.
ELLA GOSLIN & MOHRFELD.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANhood to the debilitated; sold by druggists; tonic; invigorable; $2 per case. Druggists supplied. Sole agent, Dr. J. JACQUES, 7 University place, New York.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED.—TERMS SUPERlatively easy. CONSTANCE STONE free. FREDERICK I. KING, Lawyer, 6 St. Mark's place, adjoining Cooper Institute.

DIVORCE CASES ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY WITHout publicity; consult him, ISAAC G. BOYCE, experienced lawyer, 267 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.
Medical No tice.
Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON, Proprietors of the
GREAT EUROPEAN MUSEUM,
the largest collection in the world, 729 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, wish to inform their patients and the public that they may be confidentially consulted as usual on all diseases of men, which they have made a specialty for 17 years.
Their medical work, "Practical Observations" on different diseases of men, with an "Essay on Marriage," can be had on receipt of 25 cents, postage stamps.
Address Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1,925 Filbert st., Philadelphia.
No connection with any other firm in America.

ESTABLISHED 1867.—PRICES NEVER SO LOW.—GAIL BORDEN, EAGLE PRINTING, 90 Beekman st., New York. Specialty, fine Mercantile Printing at lowest rates; Estimates promptly furnished.

ELECTRIC BELTS, SURE CURE FOR PREMATURE Debility; the only reliable. Send for circular.
DR. KARR, 832 Broadway.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
APRIL 13, 1878.
CAPITAL PRIZE, 1,000,000 PESOS.
AMOUNT OF PRIZES, 2,350,000 PESOS.
ONLY 15,000 TICKETS.
PRICES IN CURRENCY:
Whole, $200; Halves, $100; Quarters, $50; Teuths, $20; Twentieths, $10; Fortieths, $5.
M. A. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., New York.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 568 BROADWAY.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
DRAWS APRIL 15, 1878.

1 Prize.....$15,000 2 Prizes, each.....$1,000
1 Prize..... 8,000 2 Prizes, each..... 500
1 Prize..... 5,000 50 Prizes, each..... 100
1 Prize, each..... 2,500 100 Prizes, each..... 50
1,827 other Prizes, amounting to.....$22,925
1,894 Prizes, distributing..... 67,925
WHOLE TICK-TS, ONLY $1.
WILLIAMSON & CO., General Eastern Agents, 568 Broadway, corner Prince st., New York. Williamsburg Branch, 84 Grand st., Williamsburg.

H.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 269—APRIL 10, 1878.
36, 39, 34, 45, 10, 74, 70, 20, 53, 50, 71, 63, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 270—APRIL 10, 1878.
12, 49, 43, 42, 74, 57, 38, 63, 66, 25, 30, 69, 15, 33.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 280—APRIL 10, 1878.
46, 36, 78, 13, 37, 29, 25, 73, 30, 45, 40 50, 8.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 281—APRIL 10, 1878.
44, 27, 45, 11, 58, 69, 48, 61, 66, 9, 3, 62, 29, 65.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

H.—ROYAL HAVANA EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING April 13: capital prize, $1,000,000 in Spanish money; shares, $200, $100, $50, $25, $10, $5. Kentucky Single Number Drawing April 15: tickets, $1.
J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

H.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION. Draws April 15. Capital prize, $15,000. Whole tickets, $1. J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

H.—LOOK! ROYAL HAVANA EXTRAORDINARY to be drawn Saturday, April 13, 1878.
Capital Prize, $1,000,000. Only 15,000 tickets.
Second Prize.....$200,000 | One Prize.....$25,000
Third Prize..... 100,000 | One Prize..... 10,000
Fourth Prize..... 50,000 | One Prize..... 5,000
2,307 other Prizes amounting to $900,000.
Whole Tickets, $200; Halves, $100; Shares, from $5 to $50.
FARKS, EMERSON & CO., Agents, 180 Broadway.

K.—LOOK!—KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER. To be drawn Monday, April 15, 1878.
884 prizes, amounting to $97,925.
Capital prize $15,000; prizes paid in full; tickets $1.
DUPP & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau st., near Fulton.

KENTUCKY STATE—DRAWING APRIL 13.
Capital Prize, $15,000.
Whole Tickets only $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

"L."
Important cases, medical or surgical; impairment of any organic function, hereditary or constitutional taint, and diseases of the nervous system a specialty.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
144 Lexington av., near 29th st,
Hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

LOUISIANA, CLASS D.—NO. 41,829 DREW $30,000; No. 37,121 drew $10,000; No. 35,016 drew $5,000.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
OF
28 ANN ST.,
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FINE BOOK, PAMPHLET, JOB AND MERCANTILE
PRINTING OFFICE IN THE CITY.
SMALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE SAME PROMPTNESS AS LARGE ONES.
FINE WOOD ENGRAVING
COLORED PRINTING A SPECIALTY,
AT
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
28 ANN ST.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND WORK SENT TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES C. O. D.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

MR. DICK (HAVING RETURNED FROM EUROPE) will be pleased to meet his friends at Tilley & Casey's, 1½ Barclay st. Entries and results received.

MEXICAN ONYX TABLE TOP, INKSTANDS, &C.—S. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, at lowest prices.

NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, OFFICE 30 EAST 14th st.—Renovate Furniture, Carpets and Bedding from moths and vermin thoroughly and safely.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
An election for five trustees of the first class and to fill two vacancies; also for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, on Wednesday, April 17, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

PROFESSOR PAINE, OWNER OF PEABODY HOTEL, Philadelphia cures diseases of the throat with his orono vapor.

RECEIVED
by steamer Hermann,
113 barrels Cumbach beer.
80 barrels Kaiser beer,
50 barrels Salvator beer.
66 barrels Pilsen beer.
HOLLENDER & CO.,
Tryon row, Stantz Zeitung Building.
Branch,
corner Broadway and
Chambers st.,
late Delmonico's.

RHEUMATISM IN ALL STAGES.—A CURE GUARanteed by the EUROPEAN RHEUMATIC SOCIETY, office removed from 207 West 34th st. to 30 West 26th st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY EXTRAORDINARY. To be drawn SATURDAY, April 13,
ONLY 15,000 TICKETS.
Capital Prize.....$1,000,000 | 1 Prize of..... $50,000
1 Prize of..... 200,000 | 1 Prize of..... 25,000
1 Prize of..... 100,000 | 1 Prize of..... 10,000
2,467 Prizes in all, amounting to $2,350,000.
Tickets, $200, $100, $50, $25; Twentieths, $10; Fortieths, $5.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

THE TIDE OF BUSINESS
IS ON THE FLOOD, AND THE
EVENING TELEGRAM'S
CIRCULATION LAST WEEK WAS:—

Monday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 46,450
Tuesday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 45,750
Wednesday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 46,600
Thursday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 47,050
Friday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 47,600
Saturday.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 44,750
Total.....ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE. 278,200
Daily average.....ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM. 46,366

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY.
First Prize, $1,000,000, Spanish
Drawing, April 13.
THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 23 Park row, room 4.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$67,925.—KENTUCKY STATE, APRIL 15.
Capital prize, $15,000.
1 prize of.....$8,000 | 2 prizes of.....$2,500
1 prize of..... 5,000 | 2 prizes of..... 1,000
50 prizes of..... 100 | 10 prizes of..... 300
1,804 prizes, amounting to 867,925.
WHOLE TICKETS, ONLY $1.
BULLARD & CO., 307 Broadway, New York.
Open till 9 P. M. First entrance above 200th st.

$67,925.—KENTUCKY STATE, APRIL 15.
Capital Prize, $15,000.
WHOLE TICKETS ONLY $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

$67,925.—THIS AMOUNT WILL BE DISTRIButed in cash prizes, from $15,000 down to $5. In the old reliable Kentucky State drawing of April 15; $1 buys you a whole ticket; get it from the lucky offices, 1,227 Broadway, open evenings, or 183 Montague st., Brooklyn. B. H. PORTER & CO., Northern Agents.

$2,250,000.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, Royal Havana, April 13.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

$2,250,000.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXtraordinary drawing, April 13, 1878.
Capital Prize, $1,000,000.
Only 15,000 tickets.

First Prize.....$1,000,000
Second Prize..... 200,000
Third Prize..... 100,000
2,307 other Prizes, amounting to..... 900,000
Whole tickets, $200; halves, $100; 4ths, $50; 10ths, $20; 20ths, $10; 40ths, $5. Full information free.
SONNENBERG & CO., New Haven, Conn.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. J. DOVEY'S, No. 13 Greene st., near Canal.

FOR SALE—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; WEIGHT 123 pounds; perfectly trained. To be seen at No. 324 West 38th st. Age one year and four months.

STALLIONS.

7.19½.—"FELLOWCRAFT." 7.19½.
Fastest four mile record in the world, in a race against time, will make a season at Cobbett's Island, Jerome av. New York, at $50. Application, swearing service, should be addressed RICHARD PENISTAN, Gilsey House, New York.

THE TURF.

MOBILE RACES, 11TH, 12TH, 13TH INST.—ENTRIES to-night; returns and entries each day at TATTERSALL'S, 1,227 Broadway, corner 30th st.

MOBILE RACES.—WE WILL BE TO-DAY, AS Manual, at Keyser, 235 Broadway, down entries. Entries and results received. JOHN HACKETT & CO.

MOBILE RACES. ENTRIES RECEIVED AT CRIterion, 2 Union square. JAMES O'NEILL.

MOBILE RACES TO-DAY. 15 BALL POOL TOURNAMents and Cuford entries here; race Books open on all events, Thomas' Exchange, 3 Barclay st. W. LOVELL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—

A	A	N	N	EEEE	W	Y	W
A	N	N	N	E	W	Y	W
A	A	N	N	E	W	Y	W
A	A	N	N	EEE	W	Y	W
A	A	N	N	E	Y	W	Y
A	A	N	N	E	W	W	W
A	N	N	N	EEEE	W	W	W

AND

PPP	EEEE	RRR	FFFF	EEEE	CC	TTT	
P	P	E	R	R	E	C	T
P	P	E	R	R	E	C	T
PPP	EEE	RRR	FFF	EEE	C	T	
P	E	R	R	E	C	T	
P	E	R	R	E	C	C	T
P	EEEE	R	R	F	EEEE	CC	T

H	H	OO	RRR	SSS	EEEE		
H	H	O	O	R	R	S	E
H	H	O	O	R	R	S	E
H	H	O	O	R	R	E	
HHHH		O	O	RRR	SSS	EEE	
H	H	O	O	R	R	S	E
H	H	O	O	R	R	S	E
H	H	OO	R	R	SSS	EEEE	

SSS		H	H	OO	EEEE		
S	S	H	H	O	O	E	
S		H	H	O	O	E	
S		H	H	O	O	E	
SSS		HHH	H	O	O	EEE	
	S	H	H	O	O	E	
	S	H	H	O	O	E	
S	S	H	H	O	O	E	
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IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING TO EVERY ONE WHO OWNS A HORSE, AND TO ALL WHO HAVE TO DO WITH THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF HORSES' FEET.
One of the most prevalent and perplexing difficulties that horse owners have to contend with, especially in stone paved cities, is in keeping the shoes on their horses in sound condition and good form. So almost universal are unsound feet that a prominent horse man of New York city, who has had 40 years experience in the supervision of horses, says:—"There are not to-day in the city of New York 10 horses in 100 that have been upon our street pavements one year that have sound feet."
The probability that this evil is caused, in part at least, by the rather rude form of the shoes commonly in use, is strengthened by the assertion of an eminent veterinary surgeon, who says:—"Nearly all of my business comes from the present method of shoeing horses."
The John D. Billings patent machine-rolled Horse Shoe, with countersunk calk, which is now introduced to the public, is the result of long study and close observation; and, it is believed, will obviate in a very great degree, the evils spoken of above.
It places the horse upon a natural and evenly bearing surface all round the wall of the hoof. It has a springing quality that makes it the most healthful shoe worn. It keeps the foot in good shape. It prevents the horse from slipping down. It prevents the horse from stepping upon one side. It enables him to travel with greater ease and confidence than with other shoes. It is stronger and lighter than other shoes. It will wear longer than other shoes. It will more than pay for itself in preserving horses' feet. Following are the opinions of several gentlemen of intelligence and great experience in horses:—"You have struck the right principle." "It is the best shoe I have ever seen." "It will prevent shoes." "It is the shoe for the world." "That is the most sensible horse shoe I ever saw." "Off of stone pavements there is no shoe on the face of the earth that can compare with it." The surgeon quoted above, says:—"If that shoe comes into general use it will injure my business very much." Also another surgeon says:—"That shoe will help flat footed horses if the sole is not pared too thin."
The shoe will be accompanied with a nail especially adapted to it.
Arrangements have been made with the following well known and old established shops in New York city to have the shoes ace put on by the most experienced horse shoers:—
David Roberge, 105 West 30th st.
Atchison & Hamill, 64 East Houston st. and 416 East 14th st.
Murray & Sadler, 207 East 23d st.
John Reilly, 513 West 19th st.
Kilpatrick & McFarland, 197 Wooster st.
A. Meiodridck, 22 East 12th st., 50 East 13th st., 137 West 20th st.
John Johnson, 209 East 44th st.
Jeremiah Sheehan, 22 Lexington av.
Inquiries as to terms and orders must be addressed to THE JOHN D. BILLINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE COMPANY, care of Passaic Rolling Mill Company, Paterson, N. J.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—SALE of Thoroughbreds, the property of Charles Reed, on Saturday, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at BARKER & SONS' New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and 30th st., as follows:—Red Coat, ch. g., 5 years old, by West Australian, out of Experience Jane Clark' dam; a fine saddler and well broken in harness. Judge Pryor, b. g., 7 years old, by Lightning, out of Nell, by Bonnie Scotland; a very superior saddler and well broken in harness. Rubicon (in train), br. g., 6 years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Lexington; fine jumper and saddle horse. Ida (in train), blk. colt, 3 years old, by Warminster, out of Inversnaid. Bridget (in train), sister to Miner, ch. f., 3 years old, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington. On view now.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—AS-signees' sale of UNDERTAKER'S STOCK. By order of B. K. MURPHY and JOSEPH APPLEGATE, assignees, will be sold, at BARKER & SONS' New York Tattersalls, BARKER & SON'S, New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 30th st., nine Horses, three Clarences (fine order), two Coaches, two large Hearses (fine order), one Hearse (fine order) and five sets Double Harness. On view now.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—THE A Livery Stock of Messrs. F. Acremonte & Co.'s Central Stables, northeast corner of Broadway and 30th st., at sundries sale, this day (Thursday), April 11, at 11 o'clock, comprising 12 Horses, 3 Clarences, 2 Landaus, 1 Landaulet, 3 Broughams, 2 Barouches, 1 Dogcart, 4 Sleighs, 1 Express Wagon, Coupe, Coach and light Harness, Livery Coats, Fur Robes, Blankets, Ballroom, Office and stable Fixtures, &c., &c. Now on view.

AT AUCTION,
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), APRIL 12,
at 10 O'CLOCK,
THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF TROTTING, ROAD and CARRIAGE HORSES; TWO VERY FINE and VALUABLE SADDLE HORSES, all ages, sizes and colors;
ELEGANT DRAG, WITH LEAD BARS, for four and six horses, equal to new;
CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, LANDAUS, six-seat Phaetons; over twenty top and no top Road Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Double and Single Harness &c.
ENTRIES SHOULD BE MADE this day by 4 P. M.

A.—BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR sale.—A pair closely matched, finely bred bay Mares, 15 hands, 9 years old; can trot together in 2:30; sound, kind and gentle; a new side-bar Road Wagon, Pole and Shafts, Blankets, Robes, &c.; also a young three minute trotting Horse and fine saddle Mare; property of gentleman going to Europe. Apply to JAMES, private stable, No. 119 West 50th st.

A.—THE MOST RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST Lady Turnout combination in the city; stylish, quiet, kind, fearless Horse, Phaeton, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Mat, Whip; also handsome Surrey Wagon, seats four persons; fine, improved carriage Winding Horse; all to warrant Double Harness. Stable, 12 East 18th st., near Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES AT A SLAUGHTER; SUPERB A set of light, perfect reliable work, at immense inducements for cash; Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Rockaways, Jump-seat Wagons, Canoe Runabouts, Park Phaetons, Serious hand and top Carts, from $75 to $200. CHARLES GRUBE, 366 Canal st.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE CHUNKY BUILT HORSES, A split for moving; will be sold at a sacrifice; trial given. 107 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THREE HORSES, FIT A butcher, farming or express. Inquire 352 East 66th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THREE HORSES, FIT a baker; family use or milk wagon; also set Harness and Milk Wagon; sold at sacrifice. Inquire 195 av. B, corner 12th st.

A.—HORSE AND TOP WAGON FOR SALE. 308 EAST 55th st.

A.—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON FOR SALE—BUT A little used; a good bargain. DELIVERY, Herald office.

A.—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD; BROWN Mare, 15¾ hands, 8 years; both warranted 101 Thompson st.

A.—JUST ARRIVED, 19 YOUNG AND SOUND chunky built Horses, suitable for trucks, ice wagons, farmers, any business; cheap. 113 Barrow st.

ALL LAME AND SICK HORSES CURED FREE OF charge.—Gilbert Edmund Iodide of Ammonia strychnine wrappers; spavin, splints, ringbone, shoulder lameness. Send postal card for pamphlet. Dr. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED TO THE GREAT SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF TWELVE
OF THE FINEST PATENT AND BEST BRED TROTTING, FAMILY, CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC EITHER BY PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SALE,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT,
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE OF OWNER, 128
EAST 19TH ST.,
BETWEEN 3D AV. AND IRVING PLACE,
BY CHARLES C. DUPP & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Including an elegant team of coal black Geldings, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, sire by Champion; can trot in 2:50, and have no superior for gentleman's family or road team.
Elegant team of family or saddle Horses, 16 hands high; extra fine saddlers.
Extra fast trotting Mare MAGGIE D., 15¾ hands high; record—mile heat, 2:32; two-mile heat, 4:54; five-mile dash, 14:13¾.
Bay trotting Gelding BAY PRINCE, brown Trotter YOUNG KNOX, bay Trotter ENSIGN, brown trotting Mare LITTLE LADDIE, that can trot from 2:30 down to 2:20. For full particulars see Wallace Turf Register and Catalogue at stand.
The above horses will be fully warranted sound and kind and in daily use everywhere.
Carriages include elegant Park Phaeton, top and no top Road Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., &c.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUC

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central

AN EXTRA WEST BUILT AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, WITH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, ON 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE., 20 FEET 6 INCHES FRONT AND 72 FEET DEEP TO FULL SIZE. THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE AN EXTRAORDINARY AND ELEGANT HOUSE AT A VERY LOW FIGURE. APPLY TO OWNER, 27 EAST 74TH ST., OR E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 PINE ST.

GRADED LOT IN 50TH ST. BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., $5,500. STEPHENSON, JR., 4 Pine st.

A SHORT-RENT CHOICE DWELLINGS, 44, 46, 50 A 57th, near Madison, 18, 21, 25 feet. Apply on premises. Owners, DUNHAM & CROSBY, 11 Nassau st.

A FIRST CLASS DWELLING, 22 ROOMS, ALL conveniences, near Madison square, only $5,000, cash, and $3,000 per annum; must sell; $47,500. 27 East 14th st., office.

A $27,500—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, FIRST door from 5th av., Murray Hill.
E. B. GOODALE, 5 West 22d st.

A—58TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., modern 22 foot Dwelling at a great bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 58 East 57th st.

CORNER OF MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN PARK AND Lexington avs., 4 story brown stone house, in perfect order for sale; $13,500.
SMITH & BARNES, 355 4th av.

FOR SALE—50TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4th avs., four splendid cabinet finished four story brown stone Houses, Nos. 29, 33, 37, 39. $25,000.
R. H. PURDY, Trustee, 42 & 48 West 13th st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, FINE SIZE FOUR story stone House in Murray Hill; extra lot and stable; will sell to a prompt buyer at $450 per foot.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st. and 1,190 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, Nos. 49 and 51 West 30th st., between 5th and 6th av., city, two magnificent Houses; 25 feet front, 83 feet deep, best cabinet finish, marble mantels, tiled hearths, gas, plumbing and ornamine perfect; built in most substantial manner under superintendence of owner. Jacobins, artists, &c., apply on premises. Open on Sundays.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—5 WASHINGTON place, near Broadway, a Dwelling; 22 feet front; 215 Broadway, or HOSEE MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONLY TWO LOTS LEFT on block between Park and Lexington avs., on 57th st.; all buildings first class; terms easy. 1,190 Broadway.

SACRIFICE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 56TH ST., Near 5th av.—Elegant full size Mansion; inspected thoroughout; no brokers. EXECUTOR, 27 Nassau st., office.

TWO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, 6 LOTS ON 114TH ST., 4 between Lexington and 3d avs., adjoining corner; price low; terms accommodating. Apply to J. HEWLETT, 1,000 Madison av.

THE TIDE OF BUSINESS
IS ON THE FLOOD, AND THE
EVENING TELEGRAM'S
CIRCULATION LAST WEEK WAS:—

Monday	46,450
Tuesday	45,750
Wednesday	46,600
Thursday	47,050
Friday	47,600
Saturday	44,750
Total	278,200

ADVERTISE AT 20C. A LINE.
Daily average..... 46,366
ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

East Side.

HANDSOME TWO STORY AND BASEMENT House No. 216 East 112th st., on favorable terms, or will rent to good tenant. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HANDSOME BROWN stone House 317 East 41st st., between 2d av. and Franklin place; good neighborhood. OWNER, on premises. Part furnished.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.—TO CAPITALISTS AND property owners.—For sale, a valuable property, consisting of fourteen new five story brick double tenement Houses, at the northeastern boundary of the city of New York, considered to be the best property of its kind in the city, will be sold at one-half of its value, either for cash only required; instance in exchange; equity about $50,000. Address S. W. CO., 27 Nassau st., office.

$11,000.—ELEGANT BROWN STONE, 20 AV. corner, near 58th st.; cost 50% more; never offered before. FROEHLICH, 788 3d av.

West Side.

A BARGAIN—DWELLING, GOOD ORDER, 21 A Vestry, near Hudson; modern improvements. OWNER, 48 West 30th st.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE STORY 20-FOOT HOUSE After sale, in 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order, price $11,500; lot, 20 by 92. 1,190 Broadway.

5 Pine st. and 1,190 Broadway.

6TH AV.—A FULL LOT, 25X100, ON WEST SIDE OF Avenue, below the Park, on a bargain; also a four story brown stone House, 22X70, near 59th st.
JAMES B. HARLOW, 881 6th av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING NEAR SOUTH FERRY, Brooklyn, $40 per month; 14 months. J. A. RUTHVEN, 24 Park place, New York.

BARGAINS IN BROOKLYN.—ON LEXINGTON AV., Two brick Dwellings, with improvements; price each only $4,000; also a store and dwelling, with 2 rear tenements. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 106 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE; THREE STORY AND BASEment brick House No. 120 Hicks st., Brooklyn Heights; price, $7,000; terms, $1,000. Apply to H. O. & J. J. JONES, real Estate and Insurance Brokers, 189 Fulton st., or to the owner, G. P. ROWELL, 10 Spruce st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, 24 FEET front Pence. Apply to JAMES WEIR, Jr., 25th st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE, On 4th Park drive, 153 Bedford av.; three-quarters mile to Roosevelt and Grand ferries. $35.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone House No. 130 Greene, near Clinton av. Apply at next door, No. 128, or Mrs. GOODWIN, 192 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE $600 House, hard wood finish, 182 Rodney st., Williamsburg. Apply on premises, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., Sunday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A City House, two very desirable new and unfurnished houses; also a number of furnished and unfurnished Houses to let cheap. JAMES BIRCHETT, 16 Wall st., 38 Nassau st.

LARGE STONE VILLA, FULLY FURNISHED, on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, to rent for one or two years or the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN A FINE AND HEALTHY NEIGHborhood, a two story and basement frame House, 32 feet veranda; lot 108x175 feet; large barn; plenty fruit and flowers; garden planted; 20 minutes from 42d st., Grand Central depot, Harlem train. Apply at 1 DEY ST., New York, or 27 SEELEY PLACE, Union av. and Wall st., Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON—A VERY beautiful Country residence, situated on the bank, in the town of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y. For terms address H. box 152 Herald office.

ONLY $2,000, HALF CASH, FOR A NEAT 10-ROOM 7 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room; stable, three acres in high ground; garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply HORACE LARGHAM, Larghamville, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—AT RYE NECK, OVERLOOKING THE Sound, gentleman's finely furnished House; 10 rooms; hot and cold water, &c.; flower and kitchen garden pre-pared; two cows, horse, 3 carriages. Rent moderate. Further particulars, JAMES BIRCHETT, 16 Wall st., 38 Nassau st.

WATER POWER TO LET—LARGE BUILDING AND Yonkers, with 300-horse Water Power, at Yonkers, N. Y., 10 miles from city by rail. Inquire of J. COPCUTT, 440 Washington st., or at Yonkers.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

COTTAGE AT MARION (JERSEY CITY) FOR SALE Or to let. J. A. RAMPO, 70 cedar st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY TO BE SOLD OR RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—COTTAGES, WITH MODERN improvements; large, well shaded lots; rent moderate; in best locality. JAMES M. TAYLOR, 15 Pine st.

AT COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON TO LET, A fully furnished nicely furnished House, containing 10 acres in garden and lawn, fine fruit and shade; season or year. Full particulars with S. ROBERSON, 41 West 42d st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 10 ACRES LAND, A fine building, place for a hotel, for sale or exchange for New City property; one hour run New York and New Haven Railroad. Address or apply to owner, 32 West 31st st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, 8 MIS.—½ HOURS FROM NEW York; two through trains daily; a fine old Residence, with extensive grounds, fruit, &c., &c.; 2 acres of land in main street; containing six sleeping apartments, besides servants' quarters, and, if necessary, accommodations for servants' families; terms, $1,000, or with the cottage, $1,100. Address Post Office box 2,292, New York city, or apply to WILLY WALLACH, No. 4 Beekman st.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE IN NEW BRUNswick, 24 acres, stable, gilt edge, all improvements; well managed; also 10-acre Farm, near the city, with good buildings, for $6,000; 107 acres, with fine residence, only $7,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 22 New Church.

A BARGAIN—12 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, FRUIT, near station; rent $300; $2,500; $1,000 cash; terms down; good profit; place. OTIS T. BEDELL, 67 East 104th st., New York.

AT IRVINGTON—TO BE LET FOR THE SUMMER, the handsome new and commodious House of Mrs. Williams, at Irvington on the Hudson, at a low rent. The House contains fourteen rooms and bath-room, and is situated in the house it desired. Inquire of FLAHOUT, PARKER & FLAHOUT, 110 Broadway, or of HOSEE MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

AT STATEN ISLAND—CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Villages, &c., to let. HOSEE MORGAN, 2 Pine st. Thomas st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO RENT, HOUSE, ELEVEN Elements; all improvements; five minutes' walk from post; near South Broad st.; rent $22.
JOHN SPORT, 145 Broadway.

ELEGANT RIVER FRONT COUNTRY SEAT, SIX Residence; large buildings first class; delightful location; City Hall; sale panic prices. GEORGE VANDEWATER, 170 and 32.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, ELEGANT COUNTRY Residence on Closton Hills with 40 acres of land; two hours from New York. Apply to owner, 1,190 Broadway, Ledger Building, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—FARM, 100 ACRES, STAMFORD, CONN., 4 acres land, dwelling, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences; also 60 acres $4,000; both very cheap. HULBERT PECK, 320 West 34th st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE FOR A LIVE MAN—The finest Hotel-site in the State of New York, 2½ miles from New Rochelle; now Residence; rent $1,000; will be converted into a first class business; age and infirmity cause for selling; terms easy; $30,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Apply to Surgeon, James J. TRACY, box 322, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND STEAD OF THE late James S. Hall, a large house and cottage, partly furnished, with barns, carriage houses; ten acres of land extending to the river, with garden, at a bend of road and never failing springs of water. Inquire of FRED'K E. DYER, 69 & 71 New York, or Box 30, Cornwall, on the Hudson, where property is situated.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY TO BE SOLD OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 12 rooms; location unsurpassed, in Greenwich, Conn.; rent $700. For further particulars inquire of F. NEUMULLER, 110 Nassau, or of GEORGE VANDEWATER, 170 and 32.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE—ATTRACTIVE COUNtry Homes sale, rent, exchange; send requirements. J. W. ATWATER, 145 Broadway.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER. House of the finest construction, in the healthiest and private family, a house of 17 rooms, furnished; modern improvements, gas, &c. Also stable and outbuildings; ice-house filled, vegetables, fruit; a garden-spot with the best of water; 1 hour from New York by boat and railway if desired. Address OWNER, box 172 Herald office

HOTEL—30 ROOMS, BUTLER'S PANTRY, UTILITIES. Only $35, rent; gas, &c. GEORGE VANDEWATER, 1 New st.

LOAN AGENCY FOR SALE, EASY TERMS, $5,000 Dwelling; location unsurpassed; gas, water, stable, carriage-house; box 652, Orange, N. J.

SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID FARM, 52 ACRES, WITH Crops, stock, &c., in Bucks county, the garden of Pennsylvania; great rich soil; 30 acres choice timber, wood-land; running stream; plenty fruit; handsome frame house, 12 rooms, finished; bath, plumbing, excellent house; wagon, hog and poultry houses; beautiful location, on edge of village; two miles to large city and railway station; one hour from Philadelphia; cash market; very healthy; plenty fish; including all crops, stock, hay, poultry, carriage, wagons, machines, tools, &c., only $6,000; terms easy. Apply to owner, JOHN S. WALKER, 926 Spring Garden st., Philadelphia.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR To let—Very large Mansion, with all modern improvements and conveniences; 20 acres of beautiful shaded grounds, with garden, fruit, stock, &c.; beautiful and healthy location. Address J. H., box 170 Herald office.

TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., HOUSE ON Bond st., fronting the Park; gas and furnace; large lot; fruit and shade trees; unincumbered; rent $600. Apply to A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, COUNTRY RESIdence, 7 acres, stables, &c., on Manhasset Bay, L. I.; short distance from Great Neck depot; new steamboat landing. Photograph at 27 Nassau st.

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CATSKILLS, Overlooking the Hudson; 2 miles from New York on New York and Erie Railroad; 1 hour from city; 2 trains daily; 2 stages to the station; rent can be paid by board; references exchanged. Call or address J. E. VANDEWATER, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, A nished, with all modern improvements; 2 minutes' walk or small hotel, and 10 acres of land situated at Pemston Junction, 2 miles from Jersey City, Bergen and Orange R.R. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLISS, 292 Broadway.

TO LET—ON HIGHFIELD SPRINGS, STATEN ISLAND, I newly furnished large stead Residence; fine grounds, barn, stable, &c.; near boat and railroad. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine st.

TO RENT AT A SACRIFICE—HOTEL AND BOARDing house in perfect order; fixtures complete; rooms newly furnished; on Main st., city Middletown, Conn.; one minute's walk from depot. Apply to C. C. CALLAHAN, 205 State st., Hartford, Conn.; possession given immediately.

TO RENT—AT CATSKILL, FOR SEASON, SPACIOUS and handsome Cottage Residence, extensive grounds, on or on same place, a large Cottage. 13 rooms; terms moderate. Apply to or address E. C. MITCHELL, 8 N. Y. and M. FALCONER, 13 Murray st., New York.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., completely furnished; 12 rooms; all modern conveniences; all kinds; stable, &c., complete; will be rented low, as he owner is going abroad.
CHARLES P. SUMNER, 5 South William st.

THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE OR RENT A COUNtry seat can find a handsome Mansion Home by the instalment plan. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

AT $1,200 HOUSE, 50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A Alcatar room mantels, tiled hearths, gas and mirrors; also one in 59th st., $1,100. OWNER'S permits, 46 West 20th.

—GOOD UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 20 FEET FRONT, 20 A. V. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 57th st., or 961 5th av.

—$30 ST., NEAR BROADWAY; $800, $950, $1,000; many others. POTTER BROTHERS, 102 West 30th.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 162 WEST 47TH ST., FRONT. Lasting fits in kitchen. Apply 1 Eighth avenue, and 2 Forty-fifth st.

A $500 RENT FOR A NEW AND ELEGANT BRICK house, every improvement, half hour from city. C. O. HOFFMAN, 177 Fulton st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE IN A Brooklyn, for first class property in New York city, country or small Farm not too far from New York city. Address box 1,190 Herald office, New York.

EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, JERSEY CITY, FOR Upper East and Farm one hour from city, or will sell one and exchange for other. 38 Park place.

FINE RESIDENCE, WITH GROUNDS, 75X200, ON P Clinton av., Brooklyn, to exchange for improved Property in Jersey City or Hoboken. S. S. box 2,811, Post office.

FOR EXCHANGE—7,000 ACRES, MORGAN COUNTY, Georgia, for real Estate in New York; unincumbered property paid, &c.; no commissions. 673 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM 56¾ ACRES, IN Plainfield, N. J.; healthy and beautifully situated for country residence; good buildings; will sell cheap or exchange for city property. Apply to owner, P. CASEY, or box 648, Plainfield, N. J., or H. S. DAVIS, 140 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep, in 20th st., for an unencumbered Farm or Country Place; Connecticut preferred. INTERVAL, Herald.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE LANDS IN Texas for stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., at a fair valuation; or any available Merchandise. Also ADDISON JACKSON, Herald office.

$15,000 Property, subject to $5,000, for Goods, $10,000 CASH or $20,000 EQUITY IN BROAD-WAY a bargain; no commissions. TRADE DOLLARS, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE WANTED A in a good locality, from $24,000 to $26,000. Address box $3,033, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, 50 Pine st.; 252 and 1,207 Broadway.

WHOLE OR PART OF A LOT AT GREENWOOD Cemetery Hills Cemetery. Address, with full particulars, box 1,190 Herald office.

WANTED—A LOT, 25X100, BETWEEN 59TH AND 72D sts., on the West side of 9th av. Address box 2,811 New York Post office, stating location and lowest cash price.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING,
corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.
Several offices in this building to let at greatly reduced rents. The elevator is kept running all night.
The building is heated by steam, and each office has an abundant supply of water.
Two elevators running. No extra.
Apply to JOHN L. KNIGHT,
at the building.

A BAKERY, WITH STORE AND ROOMS ABOVE, Adjoining Academy of Music, 14th st. PRICHARD.

A STORE WITH DWELLING—45 GRAND ST., Adjoining Academy of Music, 14th st. PRICHARD.

A WELL LIGHTED OFFICE, 16 ANN ST., NEAR Nassau; rent moderate. Inquire of JAMES BEATTY, 21 Park row.

A DESIRABLE STORE, 107TH ST., OPPOSITE Leading Public School; also desirable 5 room apartment; size large Store 1,129 Broadway.

A STORE, FOR A MILLINER, ON 14TH ST., NEAR Union square, to let cheap. Apply to H. COGNIAT, 27 East 14th st.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE TO LET—WITH FIX-tures. Apartments above. Rent low. Apply on premises, corner 6th av. and 30th st.

AT 368 3D AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—STORE, WITH first class fixtures, suitable for first class retail trade. Rent low.

A GOOD CORNER, 2D AV., FOR GROCERY OR Liquors; rent low; lease if desired. 352 2d av.

A LINE STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH APARTments above. Apply on premises No. 660 6th av. Also one large store in Fourth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Offices apply to A. DAILEY, 666 6th av.

A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front, suitable for any manufacturing business. ERHARD, HAGEN & CO., 149 and 151 Baxter st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Together or separately, for business or dwelling. 1,102 Broadway, near 27th st.

GREENWICH ST., NO. 235—A FINE DOUBLE WIndow Store to let, with fixtures, &c. Also a Basement for dairy rental, near Hudson ferry; also No. 193 Chambers st., near West st.

LOFTS AND FIRST FLOORS,
LIGHT, WITH GOOD POWER AND ELEVATORS.
No. 308 ROSE ST., NEAR CANAL.
REDUCED RENTS. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. H. HAULENBEEK, Times Building.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT LOW Rents. Apply to THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, No. 36 Park row.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM Power; all modern improvements. 345 East 20th st.

LARGE LOFT—SECOND FLOOR, VERY DESIRAble; rent moderate. 1,102 Broadway, near 27th st.

LOTS TO LEASE IN 19TH WARD, SUITABLE OR IN Lofts, at very low rent.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 1,027 3d av.
PETER A. LAUER,

OFFICE TO RENT AT LEXINGTON AV.; SUITABLE for a dentist or doctor.

STEAM POWER AND LARGE LOFTS, WITH ELEvator, to luxury. 194 Bowery, near Canal st.

STEAM POWER IN ABUNDANCE AND STEADY; Rooms well lighted, various sizes, on first and upper floors, in Centre and Elm sts.; rents low. O. F. BALD, 157 Elm st.

STORE 302 BROADWAY, 28 TO FEET DEEP, Basement.

SPLENDID FLOORS, 60X85; STEAM HEATING; power; elevator. 1,129 Broadway, 29th st.

SUITABLE FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS—To Let, Second Floor of 418 4th av. ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF THE HERALD BUILDING TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKING HOUSE, INSURANCE OR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS PURPOSES. APPLY IN THE COUNTING ROOM OF THE HERALD.

THE FRONT PART OF A STORE TO LET—WITH Fixtures, suitable for candy and toy store, very cheap. Inquire at No 7 Cornelia st.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDING, FULTON ST., corner of Gold, large or small rooms, with or without power.
J. T. WILSON, 79 Fulton st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TO LET—FLAT OF OFFICE, IN JOHN ST., CORner of Nassau, first floor; rent very low. Inquire 5 Beekman st., room 6.

TO LET—542-546 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER KING, strong four story Building, 25x80, 25 steam Power; adapted for factory or storage warehouse. Address E. P. ROBINS, 155 Water st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH POWER, LIGHT, PERFECT Retail Store, 1,102 Broadway, cor. 28th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE LOFT, for manufacturing purposes; 130 feet from 6th ave. and 27th st.; light on three sides; also a cabinetmaking factory, house filled, vegetables, fruit; a garden-spot with the best of water; 1 hour from New York by boat and railway if desired. Address OWNER, box 172 Herald office

TO LET—ROOMS ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 28th st. and 3d av. ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—FIVE STORY STORE NO. 357 WASHING ton st. near Franklin; very strong; timber 20; good cellar; with Hoisting Machinery. ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—THE POOL STORE AND BASEMENT 2, Building, No. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Howard st.; 100 feet deep; with 225,000 and about 150 rooms above; originally built and arranged for a hotel; now in perfect order; a delicious hotel. Apply to HORACE F. LY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE VAcant Lots on the eight sides of Lots, 25x80, on 3d and Washington sts. ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

QD AV., NO. 1,514—ONE OF THE BEST STORES ON Qthe avenue for retail trade; rent low. Apply 253 Greenwich st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COSEY THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone, 17x50, handsomely furnished and in perfect order; rent moderate. No. 147 East 55th st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN DESIRABLE LOCALITY. Ample, a good garden; terms moderate. Box 42 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, Aneatly furnished; good location; Harlem; $700.
ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

AN ELEGANT MODERATE SIZ D HOUSE, ON 52D st., between 5th and 6th avs., with 3 parlors, grand billiard table, &c., to rent to a small family at moderate rent. Apply at 1,129 Broadway, 29th st., office, or 1,190 Broadway, or H. R. DEW & CO., 3 West 23d st.

—GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNISHED HOUSES. A. V. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 57th st., or 961 5th av.

A SUPERB FOUR STORY HOUSE, 45TH ST., NEAR 5th av., completely furnished throughout, suitable for private family, $1,800. G. S. PECK, 8 West 25th st.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH OR without stable, in desirable neighborhood, by May 1; terms not to exceed $90 monthly. Address, stating full particulars, box 2,811 Post office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, 10 ROOMS; SIT-A uation high and healthy; 3 acres, barn, fruit and shade. SARAH H. RAMSDELL, 152 Elm st., Orange, N. J.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, gas fixtures complete; rooms nearly furnished; on Main st., city Middletown, Conn.; one minute's walk from depot. Apply to C. C. CALLAHAN, 205 State st., Hartford, Conn.; possession given immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCATION—2 rooms; part rent in board; boarders now in will remain. Address H. box 152 Herald office, New York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE FOR small family; good order. 143 Lexington av. Seen 11 till 3.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 120 EAST 57TH ST., FOR SIX months, or longer if desired; furnished; five Sundays only.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A VERY desirable three story and basement House, completely and elegantly furnished and in complete order; rent moderate. Address box 2,274 Herald office, New York.

Unfurnished.

AT $1,200 HOUSE, 50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A Alcatar room mantels, tiled hearths, gas and mirrors; also one in 59th st., $1,100. OWNER'S permits, 46 West 20th.

—GOOD UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 20 FEET FRONT, 20 A. V. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 57th st., or 961 5th av.

—$30 ST., NEAR BROADWAY; $800, $950, $1,000; many others. POTTER BROTHERS, 102 West 30th.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 162 WEST 47TH ST., FRONT. Lasting fits in kitchen. Apply 1 Eighth avenue, and 2 Forty-fifth st.

A $500 RENT FOR A NEW AND ELEGANT BRICK house, every improvement, half hour from city. C. O. HOFFMAN, 177 Fulton st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—31 ROOMS. INquire on premises, 231 East 34th st.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House in best locality in Harlem; all modern improvements and conveniences throughout; in perfect order; plumbing in smallest possible compass; rent moderate; parties desired; parlor carpets nearly new; for sale cheap. Apply on premises at 2,274 3d av., New York.

A—TWO ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSES, ONE furnished and one unfurnished, East 71st st., near Normal College; all modern improvements; one in perfect order; great reduction made; owner going abroad. THIS IS A GOOD CHANCE. CHARLES P. SUMNER, 5 South William st.

A $2 50 rented. $2 50 per week. FURnished. $2 50 per week.
Apply to 1,215 BOWERY

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Joint Republican Caucus.

DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Failure of an Effort to Condemn the Civil Service Reform Order.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Growing Evil of Private Claims Before Congress.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW TARIFF.

Debate on the Pension Bill in the House.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS — UNEXPECTED QUIETUDE ON THE PART OF THE MALCONTENTS—EXCELLENT LESSONS TAUGHT BY COMMUNICATION WITH CONSTITUENTS.

The joint caucus of the republicans to-night proved to be an unexpected and decisive victory for the President. It was reluctantly called by Mr. Hale at the urgent and repeated solicitations of a considerable number of anti-Hayes men, and only after he had several times put them off. The malcontents boasted beforehand of their determination to speak their minds freely to-night about the outrageous conduct of the President and the deplorable condition of the carpet-baggers in the South, and the disappointments of office-seekers in the North. These matters it was thought were to be freely discussed, but the assembly was almost as mild as a Quaker meeting.

After an amiable address by Mr. Hale, and the selection of a Congressional committee, Mr. Sargent rose and offered a resolution that the caucus should be asked to recall his civil service order. Mr. Sargent spoke at some length, and with a good deal of bitterness of the President's misconduct, of his miserable Southern policy, of his management of the civil service, of things he has brought upon the party, and made some feeling allusions to the misfortunes which the party had suffered in California through Mr. Hayes' course.

To Mr. Sargent's amazement he found no second. Senator Edmunds, in a very quiet way, remarked that it was not useful for the caucus to do what Mr. Sargent had proposed, and suggested that it would be much easier to allow the Chair to appoint a special committee of eleven, who could do it in the matter of the civil service order, and who ought to have authority to use their own discretion. Mr. Edmunds' remarks turned the tables so completely on poor Mr. Sargent that he was not heard from again.

Mr. John A. Wait, of Connecticut, had the audacity to get up and make a civil service reform speech.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, followed, with the remark that it was hardly worth while for the caucus to confirm the people in the belief which they already entertained that Congress was going to back up the President, and that the whole difficulty was about the offices. The action proposed by Mr. Sargent would, he thought, look to the people like efforts on the part of the republicans to get back to the spoils system, and he did not think it prudent to put themselves in that position before the public. He was not satisfied with the President's policy in some things, especially the Southern policy, but he did not want to take any action which should put them in the position before the country of quarrelling about office.

On Senator Edmunds' motion, Mr. Hale, as chairman of the caucus, was instructed to appoint a committee of eleven, with power to admonish the President, if they think it best, and the caucus adjourned, neither Mr. Jorgensen, nor Mr. Marvin I. Townsend nor anybody else showing any alacrity in attacking either the President or the Cabinet. Not even Mr. Sobura was named.

Several members of the caucus friendly to the President had anticipated a stormy time and had prepared themselves to defend Mr. Hayes and his policy, but when Mr. Sargent sat down it was seen by them that the game of the anti-Hayes men was up and that they need not trouble themselves about a defence, and after a quiet consultation they came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for them even to speak.

The caucus was pretty fully attended, but neither Senator Blaine nor Senator Conkling was present. The Hayes republicans have within a few days become much bolder and outspoken in their tone. The reports from the country show Congressmen that the people generally are on the President's side and that there is a certain amount of indignation with the republicans here for their action toward Mr. Hayes and especially at Senator Howe's speech. When Mr. Foster, the other day, at the Gorham meeting, was asked if anything could be said in defence of Mr. Hayes, he bluntly replied, "Certainly," and proceeded to point out that Mr. Hayes had given peace to the south and an honest administration to the country. He has received dozens of letters already from all parts of the country approving of his language, and several republican Representatives who have lately visited their districts return here with the quiet report that their people are by no means pleased with the Senate's attitude toward the President. One of these gentlemen remarked that he thought two-thirds of the republicans of his district stood by the President, the other third being indignant, but disinclined to have anybody make a fuss with Mr. Hayes.

PRIVATE CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS—REPRESENTATIVE POTTER'S BILL TO REMOVE A BURDEN FROM OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS AND DESTROY THE LOBBY.

Mr. Clarkson Potter introduced a bill in the House to-day intended to relieve Congress of the great burden of considering the claims of private citizens and the pressing upon it. Of 4,400 bills which have been brought before the House since last October at least one half are of this kind. In a public letter to Senator Kernan in 1876 Mr. Potter spoke of the evil which this bill is intended to cure, showing that by the rules of the House two days in every week, or one third of the session, is given to the consideration of private business—that is, to bills for payment, or gifts, or bounties, or relief, or some form of privilege to private persons. These claims are first referred to a committee of ten or so, who, in turn, refer them to some one member, who hears the statements or ex-parte evidence offered by the applicant, and reports the bill back to the committee, who, if they approve it, report it to the House, by whom, after brief discussion, it is passed or rejected. All this is usually done ex-parte, without any opposing interest being heard, without any general publicity, without any oral examination of witnesses, without any check against fraud upon the law, the prescribed rules or regulations. That such a determination of claims should necessarily result in great abuses is unavoidable. It is hardly too much to say that a person with a just claim upon Congress might almost as well abandon it as pursue it, and that no one with an unjust claim, if only plausible, persistent and needy, need be without some hope of success. Beyond this such claims furnish the chief source of corruption in Congress. Public measures must be mainly determined with reference to public ends, and therefore rarely furnish either inducement or opportunity for corruption. But with private measures the reverse is true, and if members of Congress are ever corrupted or purposely misled or advantage taken of their names to defraud and plunder claimants, experience has shown that it is invariably in connection with these or kindred measures of private legislation.

Mr. Potter's bill does not propose to relieve Congress of the final decision in such cases, but compels claimants to appear in the first instance before the Court of Claims, which shall try the facts, and the Court of Claims to report to Congress, which is not to consider any cases except such as are favorably reported to it by the Court. The bill is in three words:—

SECTION 1.—Any person who may have a claim against the United States not founded upon contract or of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded upon equity and justice, may file his bill in the Court of Claims of the United States, setting out the grounds of his claim and the relief claimed. A like bill may be filed against the United States shall appear and plead thereto as provided for defendants.

SEC. 2.—Any issue of fact joined upon such bill may be tried by the Court, as now provided for cases of which it has jurisdiction.

SEC. 3.—The Court shall find the facts appearing from the testimony before them in each case and shall report their findings to Congress, with their opinion as to the determination that should be made of such claim.

SEC. 4.—Congress shall not consider nor allow nor authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under existing laws until the same has been heard and reported to Congress by said Court of Claims, as herein provided.

SEC. 5.—All claims against the United States provided for by this act not brought to suit within six years from the passage of this act shall be barred, except as to the disabilities of infancy or legal disability to take action, and then the action must be brought within three years after such disability shall cease.

It is understood that the committee has not now so far completed its business that it has time to attend to that which this bill would throw upon it. The bill has the favor of prominent men of both parties, and there is reason to hope that it will become a law at this session, and thus remove a source of a great burden and pretty much destroy the lobby.

THE AMOUNT OF RENT PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT—A PROPOSITION FOR THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF ALL BUILDINGS REQUIRED—ESTIMATE OF THE RESULTANT SAVING.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, who has a bill directing the immediate completion of all the government buildings now in course of construction, and others at places where they are needed, and where the government now pays rent, has caused to be prepared a return showing what the government now pays as rent, and the sum amounts to about $600,000 a year, which he desires shall be applied to the five per cent and bonds issued for the capital sum with which to go to work at building on a great scale. It is doubtful whether this plan will succeed; but the figures he has obtained from a great many sources are their own. It appears that the Post Office Department pays an annual rental of $296,307; the Treasury, $273,952; the War Department, $231,000; the Navy, $13,640; the Interior, $27,779, and the Department of Justice, $36,000.

The following are the amounts of rent paid by the government in the principal cities taken by States:—

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There are a great number of other places where rent is paid by the government. Mr. Schleicher takes the ground that the annual rental is generally high, covering at least ten or twelve per cent on the value of the property; that materials and labor are now very cheap, and that if the government can borrow on bonds at five per cent it will be a great saving as soon as once it will save a great deal of money. It is very well known that rents paid by the government run up very high under the last administration. Secretary Sherman, during the first six months of his administration of the Treasury, reduced the rents in the great cities by about $200,000. The sums named above are paid at this time.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW TARIFF BILL BY PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS—SOME PECULIARITIES IN THE RULES OF THE HOUSE—HOW THE SCRUTINY OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE IS EVADED.

The opponents of Mr. Wood's tariff are trying to kill it by parliamentary tactics. The rules of the House of Representatives are fearfully and wonderfully made, and are sometimes made use of to prevent discussion of measures disagreeable to the minority and almost as often by ingenious members to get over such difficulty. Mr. Forney, who has the plain construction of the rules, they could not get. Mr. Conger, who is the leader of the opposition to the tariff, holds that when the House goes into Committee of the Whole it must take up the bills on the calendar in the order in which they are reported, and therefore when the House voted the other day to make the Tariff bill a special order it broke the rules and the vote cannot stand. His object is to prevent any discussion at all, but the Speaker holds that the special rule takes effect. Mr. Conger is good the House, after it has resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, has the undoubted power by a majority to take up any business it prefers, and the majority may therefore, if they choose, go to the tariff. But the opponents of the plan are ingeniously evaded in order to run an appropriation through without proper scrutiny. In this case the co-operation of Senators is required. A rule of the House requires that all bills requiring the appropriation of money shall be examined in Committee of the Whole, but a Senator wants an appropriation for a public building, say in a city in Missouri, and does not believe he would get it if it were scrutinized in Committee of the Whole. He therefore frames a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the work. He has received dozens of letters already from all parts of the country approving of his language, and several republican Representatives who have lately visited their districts return here with the quiet report that their people are by no means pleased with the Senate's attitude toward the President. One of these gentlemen remarked that he thought two-thirds of the republicans of his district stood by the President, the other third being indignant, but disinclined to have anybody make a fuss with Mr. Hayes.

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FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republican Congressional caucus, which was held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, was called to order by Mr. Hale, who proposed Senator Anthony for chairman. The latter declined the office on the ground that he was not acquainted sufficiently with the faces of his colleagues in the House who were so numerously present to make a good presiding officer. Mr. Garfield then put him in the chair.

The caucus appointed the following named gentlemen as the National Republican Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member being made by the respective State delegations:—

Maine—Representative John Lynch.
New Hampshire—Senator E. H. Rollins.
Massachusetts—Representative W. W. Crapo.
Rhode Island—Senator Henry B. Anthony.
Connecticut—Representative Wait.
New York—Representative Lucius Fort Hiscock.
New Jersey—Representative Clement H. Sinnickson.
Pennsylvania—Representative Jacob M. Campbell.
Virginia—Representative Joseph Jorgenson.
North Carolina—Representative Curtis H. Brogden.
South Carolina—Representative Joseph H. Rainey.
Alabama—Senator George K. Spencer.
Mississippi—Senator Blanch K. Bruce.
Louisiana—Senator William Pitt Kellogg.
Ohio—Representative Charles Foster.
Tennessee—Representative J. M. Thornburgh.
Illinois—Senator Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana—Representative Godlove S. Orth.
Missouri—Representative Henry H. Pollard.
Arkansas—Senator Stephen W. Dorsey.
Michigan—Representative J. A. Hubbell.
Florida—Representative Horatio Bisbee, Jr.
Iowa—Senator William B. Allison.
Wisconsin—Senator Angus Cameron.
California—Representative H. P. Page.
Minnesota—Representative Mark H. Dunnell.
Oregon—Senator John R. Mitchell.
Kansas—Representative John A. Phillips.
Nevada—Senator John P. Jones.
Nebraska—Senator Algernon S. Paddock.
Colorado—Senator Jerome B. Chaffee.
New Mexico—Delegate Trinidad Romero.
Washington Territory—Delegate Orange Jacobs.
Dakota Territory—Delegate Jefferson P. Kidder.
Wyoming Territory—Delegate William W. Corlett.

Additional members were appointed from the following named States, there being no republicans among their members:—Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, West Virginia, Utah Territory, Arizona, Idaho and Montana.

Senator Sargent offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas the restoration of the democratic party to power was due to a great moral calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts; and whereas nearly ninety thousand republican officials throughout the land entrenched themselves to be under orders from the President to abstain from participation in those of the necessary steps in this great work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to resend his order forbidding participation by officials in the executive branch of the civil service in meetings, caucuses, conventions or committees of a political character.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of this resolution, properly authenticated, to the President.

Senator Sargent, in opening the business of the night with the presentation of his set of resolutions, spoke bitterly of the ill effect of the President's policy in paralyzing the political effort and influence of so many good and true men as were unfortunate enough to hold office under the administration. He cited a case in California, in one of the rural districts, where the people were in the habit of meeting at a school house for instruction in the tenets of the republican faith. But all of a sudden the man who was to give the lesson received his order for these meetings was appointed Postmaster, and at once he refused to interfere and left the people in night and darkness. During the last campaign in California among the ablest stump speakers of the State were several officeholders. A number of them had appointments to make speeches and the order of the President came out, when they were compelled to abandon their appointments. Then he instanced the case of the San Francisco Navy Yard vote, which, had ever before given a vote for republican, but went democratic last year because the order of the President broke up the republican clubs and organizations. He denounced the civil service order as a sham, and attacked the civil officers of it without making any attack on the President. He demanded in the spirit of his resolution that the order should be rescinded.

Senator Edmunds followed Senator Sargent, and took the ground that the resolution of the civil service order was so stringent was erroneous. It had been subjected to grammatical analysis by the Attorney General, and a modification construed out of it that left it without the power to do the injury that was charged to it. He said that he had not attacked the order ought to be regarded, and he deemed it more judicious to have the resolutions referred to the committee, with instructions to the latter to confer with the President.

Senator Conger criticised sharply the interpretation Senator Edmunds had put upon the civil service order, and propounded several inquiries to test the validity of the position taken by the Senator from Vermont.

Senator Edmunds contended that the President had virtually rescinded the order in his directions to the Attorney General.

Congressman Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, while he admitted all that Senator Sargent had said as to the trouble and obstruction made by the President's order, opposed the passage of the resolution. He could not see the policy of pressing it now. If adopted it would seem like dictation to the President by Congress, and it would not be proper for either the President or Congress to be dictated to by each other.

Congressman Conger, of Michigan, also indorsed what Senator Sargent had pleaded in derogation of the civil service order. He had heard the same sort of complaints from his own constituency, but on the whole he did not think it wisdom to interfere. He therefore would strenuously oppose the adoption of the resolution. He thought its effect would be to separate the people more and more from the officeholders and corrupt them. It was a useless piece of business, too, because Congress could not ask the President to withdraw or rescind his order, nor could the President with dignity do so.

Mr. Conger was apprehensive that any appearance of dissension among the republicans would be a consolation to the democrats at this time, and he contended that any issues proposed to be brought up could be fought out in the campaign. Therefore nothing should be done to excite any alarm. The republicans should be constant stand by its principles and allow no division or dissension in its ranks, but stand as it had, in solid column, for the defeat of the democratic party.

Mr. Conger was followed by Mr. Jones, of Ohio, who, in a sort of apology for his position of the previous day's vote declared that either the President was right or not right. The last remark elicited such response from the gentlemen present as indicated that the majority thought the President was not right.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This called out Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, who made some cogent remarks.

Mr. Bayne, of Pittsburg, took the ground that to lay the resolution on the table was the very worst thing that could be done, as it would make an issue at once between the republican party and the President. He thought the better policy was to adopt the resolution of Senator Edmunds and allow the committee appointed by the caucus to confer in their discretion with the President on the matters contained in the resolution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's remarks, Mr. Jones withdrew his motion.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, made a speech, and then a vote was taken on the resolutions, when the motion of Senator Edmunds was adopted with not more than a dozen dissenting voices.

Mr. Waite, of Connecticut, made a vigorous speech in support of the motion of Senator Edmunds, which was adopted, although there was any issue upon the President's civil service reform order there were quite a number of republicans in Connecticut who indorsed the order and would adhere to it. He argued that it would be a dangerous thing for the party, which result he thought very unwise at this time.

Mr. Darrell, who was recently the representative of the Third Louisiana district, happened to be in the hall when the caucus was called to order, and was about leaving when Senator Sargent requested him to remain, and having stated to the caucus that, in his opinion, Mr. Darrell had been unjustly deprived of his seat in the Forty-fifth Congress, he moved that Mr. Darrell be recognized by the republicans of the Forty-fifth Congress as the present legal representative of the Third Louisiana district. The motion was unanimously carried and Mr. Darrell remained throughout the deliberations. This, it is understood, is the first time a Congressional election has been made a recognition, and the fact is spoken of as an earnest of party discipline for the coming campaign.

CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN TO THE PRESIDENT—UNQUALIFIED DISAPPROVAL OF SENATOR HOWE'S ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following letter was received here by the President to-day from Wisconsin, signed by several hundred of the leading republicans of Milwaukee:—

TO PRESIDENT HAYES:

The undersigned citizens of Wisconsin, residents of Milwaukee, learn with regret from the press and other paper report of a speech of Senator Howe, of this State, in which he arraigns the present national administration and personally assails the President and member of his Cabinet. We take this method, without distinction of party, to say that Senator Howe's speech does not reflect the sentiments of any considerable portion of the republican party in Milwaukee. We speak for ourselves, but we believe that we utter the sentiments of a very large majority of the republicans of this city when we assure you that we heartily approve of the declaration of your letter of acceptance and of your inaugural address, recognizing the permanent importance of an absolute and radical reform in our civil service and in favor of a policy of conciliation toward States lately in rebellion and we applaud your efforts to put these declarations into practice.

We condemn as particularly unwise and uncalled for Senator Howe's attack on Secretary Schurz. We assure you that the selection of Mr. Schurz for a place in your Cabinet gave us, his former townsmen and neighbors, especial gratification, and the efforts of Mr. Schurz since he has been Secretary of the Interior have emphasized our satisfaction in his appointment.

MILWAUKEE, March 30, 1878.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE—A HITCH IN THE MONTGOMERY BLAIR PROJECT.

The David Dudley Field bill and the Montgomery Blair resolutions to remodel the White House are still in the pocket of some unknown member of the House, and all that can be ascertained about them is that a conference is necessary to remove a hitch which has occurred since the latter part of last week. Whether the hitch was developed by the Congressional excursion to Chester on Saturday last or whether it is the result of the debates in electing a new doorkeeper cannot be ascertained.

THE LITTLE DEFICIENCY BILL—DISAGREEMENT OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The second Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Dorsey and Hoar, on the part of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, and Messrs. Durham, Blount and Baker, on the part of the House Appropriation Committee, met today, and, after a session of several hours, adjourned, having agreed upon the Little Deficiency bill as it is called. The republican members of the committee insist that the larger sum named for temporary clerks and for the expenditure to protect the government timber lands shall be retained in the bill. It has been suggested that the House appropriation bills and then adhering to the amendments in conference committees it is evident that the day of adjournment is not so near at hand as the stage of business seemed to indicate.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

THE INCOME TAX—DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day decided, by a vote ranging from 10 to 12 in favor of the income tax. The yeas were Messrs. Tucker, of Virginia; Sayler, of Ohio; Robbins, of North Carolina; Harris, of Georgia; Burchard, of Illinois, and Gibson, of Louisiana—6. The nays—Messrs. Wood, of New York; Garfield, of Ohio; Banks, of Massachusetts; Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Phelps, of Connecticut—5. The details of the measure have yet to be prepared.

FORCED LOANS IN MEXICO—IMPARTIALITY IN THE LEVY—DECISION OF THE UMPIRE OF THE MIXED COMMISSION CONCERNING THEM.

With reference to the question of forced loans mentioned in these despatches some days ago as a possible difficulty in the way of the negotiation of new relations between this country and Mexico it is stated upon authority that these loans have never been levied except in time of war, and then upon British, French and Mexicans as well as Americans; that in the twenty years between 1848 and 1868, during most of which time Mexico was at war, there were comparatively few cases of forced loans upon Americans. These were ruled out by Sir Edward Thornton, umpire of the Mixed Commission, on the ground that the taxes levied upon the natives and foreigners alike did not constitute a case for diplomatic intervention. In addition to this receipts were given which were made receivable for duties on imports at a very considerable discount, so that in many cases Americans actually derived a profit from the transactions; at all events none of them have been driven from Mexico by these exactions, and their steady increase of fortune has not been interfered with. It is also stated that all claims on this account growing out of the Diaz revolution which have been presented to the Mexican Treasury have been paid by Secretary Romero.

THE MORALITY OF MAIL MATTER—OPPOSITION TO THE COMSTOCK LAW.

J. R. Wolff, of New York, appeared before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on behalf of the 50,000 signers to the petition presented a few days ago by Representative Butler protesting against what is known as the Comstock law. He held that all such laws are unconstitutional, an invasion of personal rights, a dangerous precedent and productive of social evil; that Congress has no power over the moral quality of mail matter; that all questions of common morality and crime belong to the States, except those expressly prohibited in express terms; that the law itself is a most dangerous instrument in the hands of such men as Comstock, and that the whole nation is responsible for every falsehood told and injustice done under this law; and thus, by the infamous methods of Comstock and his *confrères*, wholesale acts of persecution to punish a few harmless cranks, fanatics or a few hardened criminals. He massed all the facts bearing on the subject, State and national, to show the progress already made toward a censorship of the press and a practical union of Church and State, and closed with a plea for liberty to the press, any man, or set of men, to say what is indecent or immoral in mail matter.

LIFE-SAVING MEDALS TO OFFICER THOMAS M'BRIDE AND POLICEMAN HUSSEY.

The Life-Saving Bureau, Treasury Department, has, at the request of Hon. S. S. Cox and on proofs made, awarded first class medals of honor to Cox's constituents—Officer Thomas McBride and Policeman Hussey. They have saved a score of lives each. The medals will be taken to New York next week by Mr. Cox, and delivered to Captain Ferryman, of the Life-Saving Bureau, when the presentation will be made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

The House, at a quarter to eleven, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $29,286,574, and provides that after July 1, 1878, pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, under direction of the secretaries of the Treasury and of the Interior. The items of appropriation are as follows:—

For army invalids	$13,150,000
For widows and orphans	12,350,000
For survivors of war of 1812	1,332,000
For widows of soldiers of war of 1812	1,247,974
For fees of examining surgeons	75,000
For navy invalids	210,000
For widows and minors	334,000
For fees of examining surgeons	7,600
For carrying out the provisions of the act	96,000

MR. SMITH, (rep.) of Pa., proceeded to explain the bill. The principal feature of the bill was one which proposed to abolish the pension agencies and devolve their duties upon the Treasurer of the United States. He read from a tabular statement to show that hereafter the salary of $4,000 which each agent received for duties he receive from $10,000 to $15,000 in fees. By abolishing these agencies in the first instance there would be $200,000 saved.

MR. HANNA, (rep.) of Ind., stated that the pension agent had to pay his clerks out of these fees, and he thought the bill ought to be entitled "A bill to rob the pension agent of his pay."

MR. SMITH proceeded to argue in favor of the bill. He stated that he had recommended the abolition of agencies into eighteen and this bill simply proposed to consolidate those eighteen into one. He went to the Clerk's desk and had read from the last report of the Secretary of the Interior and from the United States Treasurer in support of the provisions of the bill.

MR. POWERS, (rep.) of Ky., objected to that provision of the bill which abolishes the pension agencies and argued that it would work evil to the service. For that plan that it costs now and that it would entail delay and expense on the pensioners who ought to be promptly paid.

MR. BRADY, (dem.) of Wis., also opposed the bill on the ground that it would create delay in the payment of pensions, and, second, because the bill came not from the Committee on Pensions, whose committee antagonized the bill, but from the Committee on Appropriations, which had nothing to do with devising means for the payment of pensions, but which was monopolizing to itself the duties of the Naval Committee, the Military Committee, and, in fact, all the other standing committees of the House.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OWN BILL.

MR. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said that he had given a great deal of consideration to the subject of paying pensions, and that he had some sessions ago prepared and introduced a bill on the subject. How he proposed, first, that the payment of pensions should be bi-monthly. This would relieve agreat evil—the poverty of pensioners, who, having to wait for their pensions, in that interval ran in debt to the corner grocery. He also proposed that there was to punish those money sharks the moment they charged, as they now do, one per cent for assistance in that direction. The second provision of his bill was that the postmasters at county seats were to be *ex officio* pension agents. This bill was duly published in the papers a convention of pensioners sprung and was held to protest against it, and they hotchpotched their members and defeated the bill. The only revenge he had was that the man (Mr. Hanna) who called the convention (and who he thought) defeated soon afterward and ran away, and there was no difficulty about paying pensioners. He would undertake to pay the pensions (and would give bonds) for one-fourth of what it now costs. He asked that the Committee on Appropriations would take a day or two to consider his bill. If they did not like it, he had introduced another bill on the same subject, providing to have the pensioners paid through the money order office. He thought it a disgrace and shame that money devoted to such a high charity should not be disbursed without a toll of nearly $750,000, or more than two and a half per cent.

MR. HEWITT IN DEFENCE OF THE BILL.

MR. HEWITT, (dem.), of N. Y., a member of the Committee on Appropriations, defended the bill, which he said would reduce the cost of paying pensioners to $1,250,000. The expenses last year were $2,400,000, and the estimate for next year was $515,000. This reduction of $140,000 a year had attracted the attention of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee, having deemed that it was the result of the consolidation of fifty-eight pension agencies into eighteen, inquired as to whether further consolidation would not result in further reduction. That was the origin of this bill. He reminded the House that under the existing system 85 per cent of all the payments to pensioners were made in checks transmitted by mail. He denied the soundness of the argument that the bill would entail delay in the payment of pensioners, and that it was proposed to divide the rolls into twelve equal parts and to pay on those rolls every month instead of paying them all every quarter. This, he said, was a mistake. He believed that the work of Congressmen would receive a quarter's pension at once, but the work of pensioned widows on examination. In regard to Mr. Butler's proposition to pay pensions through money orders, he said that the allowance of ten cents a voucher would cost between $50,000 and $100,000, and that the whole expense under that system would be not less than $1,500,000 more than reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

After some remarks by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, the committee rose without taking any action on the bill and the House, at a quarter past four, adjourned.

Thereupon a caucus of republican senators and members was announced to be held at eight o'clock this evening in the hall of the House.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

RUMORS OF A LEREDO MOVEMENT STARTED ON A SMALL BASIS OF FACT—OPERATIONS OF A SMUGGLING GANG.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

Statements having lately appeared in Texas papers to the effect that an extensive revolutionary movement had broken out in the vicinity of Tamaulipas, Mexico, based on a pronunciamento issued in favor of Laredo by a Colonel Salinas, and that Escobedo was expected to lead the movement, it appears on inquiry that the report is denied by both American and Mexican officials.

DESPATCH TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The following telegram, addressed to Adjutant General Vincent, shows on what foundation the rumor is based:—

FORT MCINTOSH, April 3, 1878.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, San Antonio:—

It is reported that Salinas, supposed to belong to Salinas' gang, or a lot of smugglers, had a fight on Saturday last with a party of the Mexican Custom House guards, and that one man was killed and another wounded. Salinas himself was not seen. The reported fight took place about twenty-five miles from New Laredo. I

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Apportionment Bill in the Assembly.

MORE CROTON WATER.

Why the Street Repaving Scheme Was Opposed.

IRON TELEGRAPH POLES.

Another Attempt to "Conjure Up a New Civil Code."

FREE CANALS DEBATE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, April 10, 1878.

The disputes between the two democratic factions of New York city represented at Albany threaten to perplex the deliberations of this Legislature quite as much as those of former Legislatures were perverted by them. Tammany and anti-Tammany strive for the mastery, the difference between the struggle now and the struggles in former years being that each side endeavors to do the most good instead of evil to the taxpayers, and the most good politically instead of pecuniarily for itself. Each side works hard to secure the alliance of republicans and country democrats. Last week Mr. Fish and Mr. Astor were found with Mr. Alvord, and Mr. S. L. Hayes in company with Mr. Brooks, Mr. Grady and the Tammany members in the vote on the Public Burdens bill, a bill which Mr. Fish was induced at the last moment to substitute for the original Salaries bill in his charge. The Public Burdens bill has since got a black eye. This week Mr. Fish, Mr. Astor and other republicans find themselves cordially voting with Mr. Daly, Mr. Fitzgerald and other anti-Tammany members in favor of the Croton Water bill, a measure advocated by the Commissioner of Public Works and decidedly opposed by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Alvord still sticks to Tammany, being disposed to advocate home rule for New York as represented by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Fish seems now inclined to dispel the notion that he is affiliated with either junto of the common political enemy. He took pains to-day to explain himself to this effect, and it is presumed that when the amended Public Burdens bill returns to the Assembly from the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities will not be unwilling to consider it in a new guise.

In a despatch last week which summarized and reviewed the most important New York bills passed or pending in the Assembly and on their way to the Senate it was intimated that all or most of them would be subjected to jealous scrutiny and considerable amendment. This view is sustained by the activity of both the friends and opponents of these bills and by the expressions of Senators and members of the lower House. The Public Burdens bill, the Finance bill, the Bonded Indebtedness bill and the Dock Department bill have all to run a gantlet of uncertainty, in which each is likely to receive excoriations more or less severe.

ALVORD'S APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Fairly driven to bay on the Apportionment bill Mr. Alvord when the bill came up this morning for its final reading promptly moved the previous question in order to shut off further debate upon it. He withdrew his motion for a moment only, at the request of Mr. Brooks, who thus got an opportunity to move that the bill be recommitted to the committee whence it came with instructions to report it back in the form of two bills, separating the Assembly and Senate apportionments, at the same time taking one member of the Assembly from Washington and one from Wayne county and giving the two to the county of New York. This motion was rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Bathe, Bergen, Berrigan, Bouck, Brooks, Browning, Burns, Clancy, Cormack, Cosad, Crawford, Crowley, Curran, Daly, Donohue, Dugan, Fagan, Floyd-Jones, Flynn, Frank, Galvin, Grady, Halliday, Hamilton, Havens, J. Hayes, Henry, Keegan, Kellogg, Langner, Loveland, Lupes, McDonough, Meek, Moller, Meyenborg, Neilson, Nelson, Niven, Pattengill, Patterson, C. C. Peck, Pipes, Purdy, Robertson, Searing, Seebacher, Shanley, Sitter, Strack, J. Taylor, Thaim, Thompson, Wemple and Willard—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Andrews, Aston, Berry, Brundage, Case, Chappell, Chase, Ciapp, J. M. Clark, Crandall, Depew, Duell, Fish, Foster, Gilbert, Graham, Griggs, I. J. Hayes, Hepburn, Hobbie, Holbrook, Hoyt, Hume, Hurd, Jones, Kasson, Kerr, King, Laing, Matteson, Mekeel, J. H. Miller, S. V. R. Miller, Moores, North, Noyes, Palmer, Parker, De Witt C. Peck, Pew, Pool, Prescott, Roper, Reynolds, Rowland, Sumner, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinner, Story, Sutherland, S. Taylor, Terry, Valentine, Wadsworth, Wakely, Waring, Wheeler, Wilbor, Williams, Wilds, Winchester, Worth—66.

ABSENT, PAIRED AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Beard, Converse, Holahan, Townsley and the Speaker—5.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. During its progress Mr. Beard, one of the members nominated by the labor reformers, used up the brief time allowed him to explain his vote in denouncing the bill and intimating his contempt for both the regular party organizations. "You may cut up your district lands as you please," said Mr. Beard, "but next fall we'll take care of the votes for you." The bill was at length passed by a vote of 76 to 50, the republicans all voting for it and the democrats and labor reformers against it.

NEW YORK BILLS.

The rest of the day in the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of measures relating to the city of New York. Two bills, one providing for the repavement of streets, the other for an additional supply of Croton water in that city, provided a warm and entertaining discussion between Tammany and anti-Tammany democrats, in which they were joined by prominent republicans, including Mr. Alvord, Mr. Fish and Mr. Astor were led to join.

MORE CROTON WATER FOR GOTHAM.

The Croton Water bill was passed at 1875 which granted leave to the Commissioner of Public Works to expend an additional sum, not exceeding $1,500,000, with an amendment providing that in the expenditure of that sum he may construct a pump to supply water at higher levels in parts of the city, such as the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, where the water service has hitherto been deficient. That the bill may be fully understood the vital section (a rescript of the law of 1875, with the amendment in italics) is given herewith:—

SECTION 2.—The Commissioner of Public Works of the city of New York, when thereunto authorized by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to the Common Council of said city, to be approved by the Mayor of said city, is hereby authorized to expend, for materials and labor and other services, in such manner as the said Commissioner shall deem for the best interests of said city, in laying pipes to extend and enlarge the distribution of Croton water throughout the city of New York, including the new wards, and to furnish a sufficient supply thereof to the institutions in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, located on Blackwell's Island, on Ward's and Randall's Island, and in laying mains *and erecting or constructing such structures and fixtures* as the said Commissioner of Public Works may deem necessary to supply said water at higher levels and in greater quantities, an additional sum not exceeding $1,500,000.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL—CAMPBELL'S EXPLANATION.

This bill and its accompanying bill would appear innocent enough. The object was explained by Superintendent Campbell last month in a communication to **the Mayor, in this wise:—**

Under this law the Law of 1875) about $900,000 has been expended, and a large addition of water has been laid within the past two years, but up to this time nothing has been done under the law to carry out one of its most important objects, as expressed in its title—viz., "to deliver water at a higher elevation."

The great necessity of some proper works and appliances for this purpose was more severely experienced during the droughts of 1876 and 1877, when many houses situated on elevated ground were deprived of water in their upper stories, and in some instances in the lower stories. My quarterly reports to you contain frequent allusions to the matter of what is technically called a "high service supply." Many citizens who are located on lots on which of sufficient pressure at their premises have made earnest appeals for the extension of the high service water now pumping by near Jamaica, but no funds for that purpose have been distributed to the utmost capacity of the works at that point. Accordingly, early last year I prepared an ordinance to be submitted to the Common Council authorizing the erection of the necessary pumping engines on the land which had been expressly reserved for these works, Nineteenth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. When that part of the aqueduct was taken down; but upon submitting it to the Corporation Counsel I was advised that the authority of the law to lay down such large pipes was doubtful, and that an amendment by the Legislature would be advisable, in order to provide for the distribution of water at higher elevations. The words of the amendment were inserted in the Corporation Counsel's office as follows: "And erecting or constructing such structures and fixtures as the said Commissioner of Public Works may deem necessary" to deliver said water at higher levels, &c. This amended bill was introduced in the assembly last session, with your approval, also, (copies of which I furnished to them at the time), passed the Assembly almost unanimously, and was only lost in the Senate for want of time.

The amendment is a proper one and properly worded, if the original intent of the law is to be carried out. It would be as unnecessary in such a law to describe the engines and pumps to be erected as it would to specify the diameter of pipes to be laid. This will be done in the ordinances of the Common Council (a three quarters vote being necessary), approved by the Mayor, without which no work of any kind under this law can be undertaken. The total expenditure is still limited to $1,500,000, of which not exceeding $500,000 can be spent in any one year. The balance yet unexpended is $700,000. The cost of the pumping engines and necessary structures will not exceed $200,000. This sum is more than ample for the purpose, and considering the great benefit to be accomplished, and that the law of 1875 by it. title intended to provide for this high service, it does not seem unreasonable that $2,000,000 out of $1,500,000 authorized should be devoted to this purpose.

TAMMANY'S OPPOSITION TO "HIGH SERVICE."

Notwithstanding this explanation the bill is this year opposed by Comptroller Kelly and other New York city authorities connected with Tammany Hall on the ostensible ground that its language is not sufficiently specific and restrictive, but rather "loose and indefinite," and on the inference that more money and a further issue of bonds will become necessary for carrying out the objects and purposes. This was the position taken by Mr. Brooks, Mr. Grady, Mr. Thain and other opponents of the bill to-day. Mr. Grady went even further, and said that the main purpose of the bill was to add to the patronage of the Superintendent of Public Works. Inasmuch as Mr. Campbell is supposed to act independently of Tammany Hall, and is the same Scotchman whom Mr. Grady spoke of the other day as "wanting to found a new party on a block of Scotch granite," it was easy to see that here was where the shoe bill pinched.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

Mr. Daly, who introduced the bill, preserved an admirable temper against a good deal of nagging, and, in spite of Mr. Alvord's and with the cordial assistance of Mr. Fish and Mr. Astor, carried it successfully, even triumphantly through. Mr. Astor, who spoke for the second time since his appearance in the Assembly, confined himself to a simple statement that the bill attentively examined the bill and was convinced that it was an excellent and necessary measure. Mr. Moller, of Westchester, also spoke in its favor. The support it received generally grew out of a feeling of indignation on the part of country members in a bill authorizing an expenditure only on the approval of the Common Council and the Mayor of the city, and out of a kind of suppressed resentment of what was spoken of as the "factious interference" of Tammany members.

FACTS.

In the course of his remarks to-day on the Croton Water bill Mr Daly introduced, in defence of Commissioner Campbell, the following comparative statement of expenditures of the Department of Public Works from 1871 to 1877 inclusive:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
On account of appropriations raised by taxation	$3,175,192	$1,804,467	$1,492,681
On account of assessment funds for street improvements	5,448,429	2,322,137	4,295,862
On account of funded debt for improvement and extension of water supply, &c.	3 137,469	1,690,507	1,859,345
Totals	$11,761,091	$5,826,112	$7,647,886

	1874.	1875.
On account of appropriations raised by taxation	$1,627,165	$1,763,951
On account of assessment funds for street improvements	4,582,572	3,408,684
On account of funded debt for improvement and extension of water supply, &c.	1,399,393	747,116
Totals	$7,609,131	$5,919,752

	1876.	1877.
On account of appropriations raised by taxation	$1,451,023	$1,616,035
On account of assessment funds for street improvements	2,018,680	735,130
On account of funded debt for improvement and extension of water supply, &c.	888.390	737,597
Totals	$4,358,095	$3,088,763

REPAVEMENT OF STREETS AND AVENUES.

The next bill, to provide for a uniform system for the repavement of streets, avenues and public places in the city of New York, reads thus:—

SECTION 1. Whenever the Commissioner of Public Works, of the city of New York, shall certify and report to the Board of Aldermen, of said city, that the safety, health or convenience of the public requires the repavement of any streets, avenues or public places in said city, said Board of Aldermen shall have the power to direct, by ordinance or resolution, the repavement of said streets, avenues or public places in the manner specified and of the materials approved of and recommended by the said Commissioner of Public Works, which work shall be done by and under the direction of the Department of Public Works, according to law.

The cost of repaving the streets, avenues or public places, in accordance with the provisions of the above requirement, shall be borne by a general assessment upon all the taxable property in said city, according to the last valuation estimate of the Department of Public Works, and shall be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, certified by the Comptroller, according to law, and inserted and included in the annual tax levies, and raised and collected by tax upon the estates subject to taxation in the city of the county of New York, provided that the amount so appropriated and raised shall not exceed the sum of $500,000 in any one single year. In case any of the streets to be repaved under this act shall have been once paved, and the expense there or assessed upon the owners of adjoining and benefited property, the Common Council may, upon public notice, by said streets, avenues or public places to be repaved under the direction of the Department of Public Works, upon a petition of two-thirds of the owners of the property fronting on the line of the proposed improvement, and the assessment therefor shall be levied and collected in the manner usual for assessments to be levied and collected in accordance with law.

The signatures to the petitions for repavement, as herein provided, shall be verified before any official duly authorized to take acknowledgments to be used in the State of New York.

In explanation of this bill Superintendent Campbell says:—

Before the passage of the law of 1875 which authorizes the repavement of streets, to the extent of $500,000 annually (if so much shall be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment), all of which is to be assessed on the property in front, no such assessments had been done under ordinances of the Common Council, and the cost thereof was assessed upon the property benefited, it was supposed that it would be so under the provisions of the law of 1875, and my predecessor made some contracts for repavement, under the old law, when the Corporation Counsel decided that the provisions of repaving, by the law under which repavement had been done by special assessment being abrogated by the law of 1875.

When I entered upon the duties of my office many applications were made by citizens for the repavement of streets represented to be in a condition seriously affecting the interests of property owners and the public at their line, but no appropriation for repavement having been made, either for 1875 or 1876, their requests could not be complied with. I have recommended in my reports that the streets under the former law, the cost to be assessed upon their property. On learning that this was not admissible, the law of 1875 was passed, which was the only law that could be had to appeal to the Legislature for the restoration of the original law, so that they could cure the evil of bad pavements by having the cost assessed upon their property.

Accordingly such a bill was introduced by the parties interested in 1876, and again in 1877, but failed to pass. The bill introduced this session is an exact transcript of the printed bill of last year. The objectionable clause, about the cost of the work of previous contracts, doubtless referred to those contracts which had been entered into in good faith, as above explained, and upon which some work had been done before it was discovered that they were made invalid by the law of 1875, but the language was too vague, and not being necessary to the real object of the law—namely, to authorize the repavement of streets by assessments on the property fronting thereon, and on the application of the owners of two-thirds of such front—was stricken out of the bill as passed.

The simple question is, shall citizens be authorized to have their streets repaved by paying for it themselves if they choose to do so, or shall they wait for the rest of our rivals, and are actually retarding the growth of the State, and repelling trade which naturally should flow to us?

WHY MR. KELLY OPPOSES IT.

But this bill is also strenuously opposed by Comptroller Kelly, who says there is no limit to the expenditures which might be incurred under its provisions, and which might and would, most probably, have to be paid ultimately by the city to redeem the assessment bonds which it would be necessary to issue to meet the cost of the works. No reliance whatever, says the Comptroller, can be placed upon the collection of assessments for such repaving, if the bill should become a law, to pay the assessment bonds at maturity. He recommends that the appropriation of $500,000 for repaving and $150,000 for repairing streets, made by the Board of Apportionment during the present year, is ample for the purpose and makes any amendment for the act for repaving the streets quite unnecessary.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr Brooks and Mr. Grady advocated the same views and objected, moreover, to that part of the bill which proposes to legalize not only every contract, "but every grading" of any street which may have been entered into or taken by any department of the city government prior to the year 1877, relating to the improvement of streets, avenues and public places, and makes it mandatory on the Finance Department to execute and carry into effect any such contract or proceeding, carrying with it corresponding obligation on the Finance Department to provide for the whole expense that may be incurred or may have been incurred by the Commissioner authorized to the task of dissipating the objections; but, the hour of the daily recess being near at hand, the bill was laid for a time on the table.

IRON TELEGRAPH POLES FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Alvord's bill to regulate Telegraph Pole bill—literally entitled "An act to provide against the use of unsuitable and dangerous telegraph poles in the city of New York"—was passed in the Assembly to-day after a brief debate. It was on the suggestion of President Orton that the bill was made to apply to New York alone, and that the third section was so worded as to postpone the operation of the act until May 1 of next year. The bill is of sufficient public interest to be given entire:—

SECTION 1.—Whenever, in the city of New York, it shall hereafter be found necessary or desirable by the authorities thereof, or by any telegraph company or association, or any other person or persons authorized to erect, set or use and use telegraph poles or posts for the support of telegraph wires, in the streets, avenues, parks or other public places of said city, for the erection, set or reset of telegraph or posts, such erection, setting or resetting shall not be made or done without the written permission of the Commissioner of Public Works of said city, and no such poles or posts hereafter to be erected, set or reset, shall be of iron and made according to such specifications as to dimensions, &c., as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time by said Commissioner, put no iron pole patented prior to the passage of this Act shall be adopted. And it shall not be lawful hereafter for any individual, department, board or other municipal officer, or any telegraph company or association, corporate or otherwise, or any other person or persons to erect, set or reset any wooden telegraph pole or post in the streets, avenues or public places of said city, nor any other kind or description of telegraph pole or post than such as are required and approved as aforesaid.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to cause to be made, when so required, by any person, a inspection of all the telegraph poles or posts erected in said city for the use and support of telegraph wires, and ascertain and determine whether the same are liable to safety, stability and soundness; and in all cases when such poles or posts or any of them may be deemed liable by said Commissioner unsafe, unsound or insecure the party or parties owning or using the same, on notice from said Commissioner, shall remove the same, and upon neglect or refusal to remove such poles as said Commissioner shall approve, and if after five days or such longer notice as may seem proper to said Commissioner, such party or parties shall neglect or refuse to make such removal, the said Commissioner may remove the same at the expense of such party or parties, who shall be liable therefor in an action to be brought by the city and when such telegraph poles or posts so to be removed are used by any department or other authority or officer of such city it shall be the duty of such department, authority or officer to remove the same on being notified aforesaid by said Commissioner, but in case of failure to do so such removal shall be made by said Commissioner. It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said city to provide for the payment of such expenditures as shall be properly incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act.

ABANDONMENT OF CHILDREN.

Mr. Andrews has introduced in the Assembly a bill which provides that whenever a parent has abandoned or shall abandon an infant child, such parent shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim that he or she would otherwise have, as to the custody of such child or otherwise, against any person who has taken, adopted and assumed the maintenance of such child, and in such case the person adopting, taking and assuming the maintenance of such child, may adopt it under the provisions of this act, with the same effect as if the consent of such parents had been obtained. In all cases of abandonment after this act takes effect the person adopting shall proceed under the provisions of this act within one year after he or she has assumed the maintenance of such child; in such case of abandonment the County Judge may make the order provided for in this act without the consent of such parent or parents.

THAT VEXATIOUS CODE.

This morning a bill has passage was had between the President and Mr. Jacobs, of Kings, to which the gavel put an end ere it had time to fully develop. Senator Edict introduced a concurrent resolution appointing a new commission to revise the statutes, and on one of the last days ingenious amendment made to the resolution Mr. Dorsheimer put the previous question with great haste, omitting in his anxiety to say, "is the Senate ready for the question?" Senator Jacobs said that the question on the amendment was not properly carried; that the Chair should have made the announcement quoted above. The Chair said that when it needed instructions it would send to the Senator from the Third. Mr. Jacobs responded that he very much regretted that he found it necessary to instruct the Chair when he was not asked. The sharp whang of the gavel cut Mr. Jacobs short and business was proceeded with. The resolutions under which the little tiff took place and which are not disassociated with an alleged effort to coerce the Governor into making certain nominations, read as amended as follows:—

First—Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That a joint commission of the Legislature be appointed, three from the Senate (by the President thereof), three from the Assembly (by the Speaker thereof), to sit during the recess to examine and revise the Code of Civil Procedure, and all bills submitted at this session by the Commissioners to revise the statutes and to report the result at the next session of the Legislature.

Second—That the said committee be at liberty, if they think proper, to report a bill either amending the Code of Civil Procedure, consisting of a new Code of Civil Procedure, or the Code of 1849; also one or more bills embodying, with such alterations and amendments as they think proper, the additional bills submitted by the said Commissioners at this session, and repealing so much of the present statutes of the state as are obsolete or superseded thereby, and such temporary or supplemental bills as may be necessary or proper, and any other bills which they may deem expedient, having for their object the revision, consolidation and simplification of the statutes.

Third—That each bill so reported be reported in print, and a copy thereof be furnished to each member of the Legislature, and reported that the said bill be placed upon the calendar of general orders in each house, in like manner and with like effect as if reported favorably by a standing committee of such house, and be acted upon without being again printed.

Fourth—That for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect the said committee be authorized to employ such assistants, counsel and clerks, and to incur such reasonable expenses as they think proper for travelling, office rent, books, printing, postage, stationery and other incidental matters, but the whole expense not to exceed $15,000.

SENT TO THE ASSEMBLY

The resolutions gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. Marvin said that it was an infamy further to tamper with the rules of practice. The Senate now had it in its power to relieve the country of confusion by abolishing the fifteen chapters of the new code, as the Governor suggested, or to override the last nine chapters over the veto. Mr. Jacobs moved to table the resolution, which was voted down, 15 to 10. Senators Harris and McCarthy both spoke against the resolutions, which were finally carried and sent to the Assembly.

WANT IT REPEALED.

A committee of the New York Bar consisting of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, ex-Judge E. L. Pancher, Samuel C. Coleman, Henry, General Brooks and P. Borgas, the writer on international codification, were here to-day to advocate the repeal of the new Code. They will be granted a hearing by the Judiciary Committee of the House on Tuesday evening next. They state that memorials asking for the repeal of the new Code have been signed by about two thousand lawyers, and that it is rumored that a general convention of the legal profession of the State will soon be called to consider the question of repeal.

DISCUSSING "FREE CANAL TRANSPORTATION."

The Assembly occupied itself after the recess with a discussion of the canal measures, which were made to no special order. Mr. De Witt C. Peck, of Oswego; Mr. Graham, of Orange; Mr. Noyes, of Cayuga, and others opposed the concurrent resolutions looking to a constitutional amendment making the canals of the State free to commerce. Mr. Peck's line of argument may be taken as a sample. He opposed a proposition which tended to endanger the railroad interest, the coal interest and other vital interests deeply concerning the prosperity of the whole State. The New York of to-day was not the New York of gone a change since the introduction of the Bessemer steel. Before that wrought iron rails were too soft and weak to allow the transit of heavy locomotives and freight trains over mountains. Now the Alleghanies, formerly the principal obstacles to railroad transit and traffic, were rendered passable by steel rails, and furnished within their own bowels the fuel necessary to enable steam engines to cross them. By means of the railroads parts of the State were penetrated and laid open for commerce which could never be reached by canals. The canals and the railroads were not natural allies, and although the former compared with the railroads were *passé*, they were important factors in the general interests of the Commonwealth. Ably managed the canals and the railroads, which had hitherto operated to the injury of the agricultural districts, would serve to increase their prosperity. But those districts ought not to be taxed for the maintenance of either. Mr. Peck was of the opinion that if we were ever to have free canals in fact, and not in name, some provision by the general government, and that so long as the State showed an inclination to move in the matter the general government would refrain.

DR. HAYES SPEAKS AGAIN.

After Mr Graham and Mr. Noyes made a general defence of the measure. Said he:—The total exports of grain from all United States ports to all foreign countries was, in 1871, 56,145,166 bushels, and in 1876, 129,659,601 bushels, and in 1877, 69,816,435 bushels—an increase equal to nearly 125 per cent. This large increase in the foreign export trade in vegetable food certainly ought to have had a perceptible beneficial influence in the trade of the interior, but how much? The total movement in vegetable food by the trunk roads and canals connecting the West with the city of New York was in 1871 3,965,471 tons, and in 1876 3,867,000 tons, an actual loss of 98,471 tons, and notwithstanding, as I have shown, there was a gain in exports equal to 125 per cent, the trade of our own State actually fell off 7 per cent! For 1877 the result was far from flattering. There was a gain of 125,667 tons in vegetable food, as compared with the previous year, but as compared with 1871 there was a gain of only 27,196 tons, or less than seven-tenths of one per cent. Do not these facts prove that the constitutional restrictions in regard to our public works traditionally working in the interest of our rivals, and are actually retarding the growth of the State, and repelling trade which naturally should flow to us?

If our rivals had the power they would close our canals. We have not gone quite so far, but we have hedged them in with restrictions as if fearful they might damage our neighbors, or cause a greater flow of breadstuffs than naturally necessary for our own wants. As we have shown, in reply to the objection the people were assured that ultimately they would pay the full cost of their construction, and that they never would be a source of taxation beyond their ability to raise by tolls. This has been accomplished all that was promised! Grant that the people have paid in taxes, distributed through a period of thirty-four years, $35,000,000 for canal purposes, and that there is still a debt of $9,000,000 outstanding. Add to this sum the interest on the amount paid, and might have been realized from the business of the canals but for a disregard of the constitution. But if the canals have not directly paid their full cost, they have an indirect income more than redeemed every pledge made for them.

COST OF THE CANALS.

The Auditor informs us that the cost of constructing all the canals amounts to $78,000,000; that the revenue to the State from the canals to the end of 1877 was by $86,000 000, showing that the profits of operating are $8,000,000 in excess of cost, exclusive of interest. That the indirect benefits which have accrued to the State from the canals, in reducing the charges, the warehouseman and the commission merchants, from the business of the canals during the last forty years; that these sums aggregate $246,368,964, and that there are other collateral benefits which cannot be estimated. That the increase of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the state has increased $2,500,000,000, and that the population has increased nearly 3,400,000. Measured as these results really are, are we not indebted to the New York of to-day for nothing compared with what we realized in the future if we will exercise ordinary sagacity, be true to our own interests and employ to the best advantage the means in our possession.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CHEAP FUEL.

It may not generally be known, but it is nevertheless true, that of all the wheat, corn, oats and rye produced in the States and territories of the United States more than seventy per cent is grown north of the Ohio River, and nearly thirty per cent more grain than does the State of New York and consequently requires less of Western produce for her own consumption than does the State of New York. Of the 1,377 miles of canal in the State of the Erie Canal is the outlet, not including Pennsylvania and New York, according to the agricultural bureau report of crops for 1876 (if this is not the latest published, it is the latest I can obtain, and I understand the figures for 1877 are even larger than for 1875) from 31,874,475 acres sown to wheat, corn, oats and rye, produced 819,055,000 bushels, while three other States, with direct rail connections with Chicago, and, again, from 16,886,357 acres sown produced 479,020,000 bushels, and the total production of 1,298,075,000. All of this vast product, which is only a minimum of producing capacity, save only what is required for local consumption, would naturally flow to the West were there through one State, if there was a demand equal to the supply.

I do not think it needful for me to say anything more in order to prove the correctness of the proposition with which I set out, that the canals of New York State have been the origin of no small advance in her wealth and prosperity. I ought indeed, perhaps, to apologize for assuming that any one might seriously believe to the contrary; and most assuredly I would not, had the idea not been suggested upon a former occasion that certain portions of the State while receiving benefits from her treasury, were really intent upon diverting trade to the foreign city of Montreal. It cannot be denied, however, that certain counties have interests in some measure foreign to the State. The interests of some lie with Pennsylvania and her great manufacturing centre, the greatest on this continent (Philadelphia), while others lie with Canada and the great shipping mart of Montreal. But is it not possible that we can unite upon some middle ground and all join hands for the glory of the Empire State? The counties that have been mase prosperous by the canals immediately have, indirectly, contributed to the prosperity of those counties lying remote from them. Yet are they not all bound together by a common tie, a common interest and a common impulse, which is all expressed in the motto of the State, "Excelsior!"

RESOLUTIONS NOW MATURED AND REFERRED.

Mr. Duell offered the following, which was laid over:—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the county of New York be and he is hereby directed to report to this House within ten days the names of all referees and receivers appointed in any action or proceedings in the Supreme Court of said county from the 1st day of May, 1877, to the date of his report, together with the names of the judges by whom appointed, the purpose for which the appointments were made, and, so far as he may be able, the compensation received by such referees and receivers.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Nelson offered the following, which was laid over:—

Whereas it is alleged that the lease of the pier and bulkhead opposite Fulton Market, East River, between Beekman and Fulton streets, was procured by fraud, bribery and corruption, and the treasury of the city of New York thereby defrauded of $100,000; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on General Laws be and is hereby authorized to investigate as to the truth of said charge, and that they be authorized to send for persons, books and papers and report the facts to this House.

STARTLING DEFALCATION.

A FALL RIVER CORPORATION SWAMPED BY ITS TREASURER—A HALF MILLION OVERISSUE—S. ANGIER CHACE, THE ACTUAL MANAGER OF THE UNION MILLS, A CRIMINAL—FULL CONFESSION OF GUILT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10, 1878.

The city is in a state of intense excitement over the discovery of a heavy defalcation on the Union Mill Corporation by the Treasurer, which caused the suspension of the company to-day.

Mr S. Angier Chace is the treasurer and is also President of the Second National Bank. The Union Mill capital stands at $155,000, and the liabilities are said to be $482,000, including capital. The paper is said to be held largely by Boston banks. The most startling portion of the reports current here this morning is that Treasurer Chace is a defaulter to the amount of $480,000. The banks and other corporations are all secure as far as heard from.

HISTORY OF THE MILL.

The Union Mill Company was incorporated in 1859, with a paid in capital of $155,000—155 shares of $1,000 each. The company has about 1,100 looms and about 45,000 spindles, and employs about 500 hands, producing some 12,000,000 yards of print cloths annually. The directors are as follows:—John B. Anthony, President; Charles P. Dring, Holder B. Durfee, Foster H. Stafford, Elijah C. Kilburn, William Mason and S. Angier Chace, the latter being the defaulting treasurer. No. 1 mill was built in 1859, No. 2 in 1865, and No. 3 is now in process of erection. Although the par value of the stock is $1,000 per share, it has sold within twelve months as high as $4,000. S. Angier Chace, the defaulting treasurer and President of the Second National Bank of Fall River, has been carrying large amounts of stock of a number of Fall River corporations, and was supposed to have been heavily interested, but has stood very high in business circles for character and ability up to the present developments. Of the operations of John B. Anthony, the president of the company, very little is known. Charles P. Dring is of the firm of Kilburn, Lincoln & Co., machinists, of Fall River, and is considered a man of considerable property.

Holder B. Durfee is president of the Narragansett Mills, and has considerable interest in the Robeson Mills and in the Davol Mills and Stafford & Co., and is called worth over $200,000. William Mason is the celebrated locomotive builder of Taunton, and is said to be worth over $500,000. The last returns showed among the principal stockholders the following:—John B. Anthony, James M. Anthony, E. D. Anthony, M. M. Chace, S. Angier Chace, Charles P. Dring, William Mason, George I. Hathaway, James Henry and S. H. Miller.

According to the figures given above it will be seen that the liabilities of the company are largely in excess of their capital, which fact, according to the laws of Massachusetts, renders the officers and directors individually liable for the debts of the corporation, so that the chances would seem to be that the creditors of the company are in little danger of suffering any loss from the defalcation of the treasurer, but that the loss will fall directly upon the stockholders. The last quotations for the paper of the company was five and a half per cent per annum.

UNAUTHORIZED ISSUE OF NOTES.

The first intimation of anything wrong was obtained in a few weeks ago when a director of the corporation went to protest in Boston. Inquiry was made of Richardson, Hill & Co., a banking house where a good deal of the financial business was transacted, and the person who was investigating, being one of the directors, was told that such things happen to the best regulated companies. The director was not satisfied with this explanation, and stated that there was plenty of money to run the concern without issuing corporation paper, much less letting it go to protest. An investigation was set on foot and it led at length to a visit paid by this director to the treasurer in this city. Here Mr. Chace made a full and free confession that he had made a large overissue of the company's notes. Astonished at this evidence of irregularity in a man who had been so trusted, the director at once called upon the directors of the board of Apportionment for the year 1879, leaving the present year and our taxpaying people to groan under the oppressive burdens of about the same aggregate valuation of the year 1878.

We, therefore, denounce this ill as in the interests of fraud and corruption and call upon the Senate and Governor to defeat the passage in its present shape.

Resolved, That the question of the constitutionality of the law creating and conferring legislative power and duties upon the board of Apportionment, being now doubted and in controversy in the Supreme Court (its constitutionality having recently been affirmed by Mr. John F. Dillon of the Supreme bench of the United States), it therefore behooves the Legislature itself to act affirmatively upon the same, admitted and pronounced necessity for such amendment in our municipal enactments, without evasion or attempting to defeat their own power of legislation and taxation to a political "Council of Four" not elected by the people for taxation purposes, as the recent events have shown, have formed an unholy coalition and conal to perpetuate their own power and defeat the people of their just rights of enfranchisement.

Resolved, That we favor a new city charter similar in its main features to the charter of 1858, with legislative and taxing power vested in the representatives of our people in Common Council convened with the same executive powers in the Mayor conferred by that charter and with spring elections, thus breaking up the existing ring and impossible from the baneful effects of national and State political partisanship and influence.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional amendment prohibiting any increase of our city debt beyond $150,000,000 without a direct vote of the people sanctioned by a State law and be prohibited from incurring a debt to more than $1,000,000 in any one year without the sanction of the popular vote.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the improvement and freedom of the Erie Canal, affording additional facilities for transportation, so that employment may be afforded to labor and the industrial interests of the people may be benefited thereby. That we are also in favor of the early completion of all of our municipal unfinished improvements, and the speedy equipment, surfacing and running of all the elevated railroads throughout the county. The people of the have strained and been driven away from New York for years past, and the whole metropolis must be induced to come back where they properly belong, and we, therefore, favor cheap as well as rapid transit, and that the fare on the elevated railroads be fifty-ninth street and ten cents per passenger for any distance above there within the boundaries of the city of New York. That the tracks of the elevated or other steam roads on any of the local trains, with night trains running through or not if they can be run with profit, and the Ninth avenue line, charged on the Third Avenue horse railroad with their large dividends declared under this rate of charge. In every instance where it can be shown that the horse or steam roads running local trains would be profitable and fully remunerative upon the honest capital invested in the same. That we favor a sufficient appropriation at the present session of Congress for the Harlem River improvement connecting by a canal the Hudson with the East river.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to tax mortgages and deduct the tax from the interest paid on the bonds and mortgages thereon, believing that such a law would cause capital to leave this State for investment would prevent the loaning of money in this city except at ruinous rates, would cause a "calling in" of the principal and payment of nearly all mort ages now due, would "stop the wheels of progress" and ultimately result in a sufficient decrease in the value of corp rations (saving in insurance companies, savings banks and others) as on a par with that existing corrupt legislation, which has already driven so much of the corporation property in this city and the State to the injury of its growth and prosperity, and the great detriment of individual interests, and we therefore call upon the Labor bill, believing that its enforcement is detrimental to public interests and degrading, to our honest, hard-working mechanics and laborers. That we favor the repeal of the bill introduced in the Assembly destroying the fourfifths vote on appropriations of money by our Common Council, and the restoration of the old law of 1858 in the place thereof. This is a new proposition of the "cabal" in the interest of the coalition politicians and cormorants now engulfing the government of this city; we also oppose the passage of the unjust Apportionment bill reported by Assemblyman Alvord, by which the Democratic majority of the Senate, most of seven adonit-mal members of the Legislature to which they are honestly entitled, and we favor the immediate passage of the Senate Apportionment bill, or the new bill introduced by Senator Hogan, creating a special commission—the Mayor Comptroller, Agnew, Van Nort and Herbert—to apportion this power with equality. That such a commission is necessary. This avenue and others require paving, their paving would give needed employment to labor; that the same should be done under the direction of the proper department of the city government having charge of such works.

Resolved, That the taxpayers of our city require the use of their money taken in taxes and assessments applied in profitable expenditures on public works, which shall tend among other things to the employment of the honest mechanic and laboring poor who are anxious and willing to work, but prevented by and in the interests of corrupt and office holders. We favor the reduction of the enormous city pay rolls in at least twenty-five per cent from the enormous salaries now being paid, and repeal, "The expenses of the city government have become a burden which the honest thousands of our people to be tolerated much longer. The spectacle of useless office-holders maintained out of the public purse, to swell the political corruption fund, and a political club is arousing a deep and general indignation, which rose with every fresh revelation of the spirit in which the public funds are squandered.

Resolved, That the immense debt of this city—not nearly $123,000,000 after deducting the amount now in the sinking fund interest, however, being paid on the debt, calculated at six per cent, we owe $150,000,000—a first mortgage upon the property of every taxpayer, about $125 of debt to principal upon every man, woman and child in the population, and the annual tax roll of about $30,000,000, or a tax on the head of every man, woman and child living here of about $20 each, should be immediately reduced from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; so that its property of our citizens may not be confiscated; so that rents may be reduced; so that the commercial interest of the dominant party organizations may be curtailed of supplies, by which onerous and exorbitant party assessments of $10,000 and under for each candidate nominated may be destroyed; so that worth, honesty and capacity may be rewarded by the popular will; so that each of merit may have a vo

WEDDED FOES.

Anna Newell Charges Her Husband with Infidelity.

HER DIVORCE SUIT.

The Testimony of an Alleged Particeps Criminis.

LORENZO AND CANDACE.

Since the famous Forrest suit there has not been a divorce trial in this city in which the alleged particeps criminis was placed on the witness stand until the commencement of the trial yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, of the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Anna Newell against her husband, Lorenzo D. Newell. What induced this particular course was the institution of a cross suit for divorce brought by Mr. Newell against his wife. The previous publicity given to these cross actions, coupled with the prominence of the litigants, and especially the claim made by Mrs. Newell of being the leading beneficiary in the will of the late millionnaire, William H. Boardman, of Boston, and her efforts in the latter city to substantiate in the courts the legality of this claim, in which General Benjamin F. Butler figured as her leading counsel, very naturally induced a large attendance on the opening yesterday of the trial for divorce. The plaintiff is represented by ex-Judge Fullerton, Charles P. Crosby, Henry Ten Eyck and Colonel John R. Fellows, and the defendant by Ira Shafer and Messrs. Arnold, Elliott & White.

THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

Mrs. Newell, who is now apparently about thirty-five years of age, is a native of Boston, where she lived until her marriage with Mr. Newell, on June 6, 1865. The late William H. Boardman, who during his lifetime was most prominent among the wealthy men of Boston and held a high social position in that city, being attracted by her beauty and sprightliness, adopted her as his daughter. The history of her litigation as a claimant under Mr. Boardman's will has already been fully published and stands as a *cause célèbre* in the court records of Boston. She is still a magnificent-looking woman, although somewhat worn by the long years of sharply contested litigations. She is stately in stature, of fine figure and commanding presence. Her hair is of raven blackness, and from her piercing dark eyes there flashed keen intelligence. Her complexion is faultlessly clear, and when she smiled, as she did occasionally during the giving of the testimony, her face radiated with a charming witchery, although her general expression in repose is one of marked placidity and firm determination. She was dressed in deep black. By accident or design one of the edges of her short crêpe veil had fallen on her forehead, giving to her a rather dashing expression, the effect of which was decidedly unique. She whispered suggestions occasionally to her counsel, but during most of the time was occupied in writing, as if taking down the testimony of the witnesses. She was evidently wholly engrossed in the suit, and, although the cynosure of the compactly crowded court room, gave little heed to their prying glances.

Mr. Newell is a well known importer of millinery goods in this city, having carried on this business here for a good many years. His appearance indicates that he is fully ten years the senior of his wife. He has scant iron gray hair, blue eyes, mustache and whiskers, the latter being of a light brown color. Whether his expression was real or assumed it would be impossible, of course, to tell; but he certainly did not appear in the least disconcerted. His dress was that of a business man—plain, but in no manner *outré* in fashion or quality. The two sat within a short distance of one another, but interchanged no glances of recognition. In fact, it was evident that each rather sought to avoid seeing the other.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Already the charges and counter charges in this suit are a more than thrice told tale, the matter within the past few months having frequently come before the courts in various interlocutory motions, including a heated controversy as to the examination of certain witnesses in Boston as to the alleged indelicities of Mrs. Newell. The husband was the first to enter the legal arena in his suit for divorce, and then, as is frequently the case, she did not allow contention to herself, but flatly denying the allegations, but retaliated by bringing charges of infidelity against him. They lived together till June 20, 1875; then the little unpleasantness engendered by recriminations resulted in their separation. Quitting the entire case would entail recitals repulsive in character. Briefly epitomized, he charges her with having committed adultery with William H. Boardman, with Colonel J. F. Pickering, a lawyer of Boston, who at one time was her counsel, and with unknown persons. Most of the evidence bearing on her alleged infidelities was elicited through special detectives, employed as stated to keep a watchful look upon her at the different boarding houses where she lived in Boston. Her story touching the alleged unfaithfulness of her husband is very briefly told. She charges him with various adulteries with Miss Candace M. Olney, a fashionable milliner, whose place of business is at No. 30 East Fourteenth street. She charges that after forming a liaison with this lady in this city he met her afterwards on occasions and that they jointly took the tour of Europe, taking *en route* the British metropolis, the gay French capital and other prominent European cities. It is hardly necessary to state, of course, that these counter allegations are mutually denied.

MISS OLNEY ON THE WITNESS STAND.

After the opening by Mr. Ryer, recounting the facts he expected to prove, the calling of Miss Olney as the first witness created a manifest excitement in the court room, such an event being wholly unlooked for. She was quite pale as she took the stand for examination, and, having taken her seat, proceeded to fan herself with a sonchaloree that was quite irresistible. In point of dress Miss Olney decidedly outshined Mr. Newell's wife. Underneath a long flowing dolman of black silk, lined with variegated fur, was revealed a skirt of black velvet. She wore a black hat of the latest pattern, trimmed with pink roses and black feathers. She wore no jewelry. Neatly fitting black kid gloves covered her delicate hands. She is quite *petite* in figure, has a complexion slightly inclined to the saffron, a significant nose, deep black and gray eyes, and an expression not altogether prepossessing. She spoke at first in a very low tone of voice, scarcely rising above a whisper, which elicited in the outset frequent complaints from the opposing counsel, but afterward, although she came very near lapsing in the early stage of her testimony and had to call for some water, when she became more self-assured and less disconcerted at the novelty of her position, spoke up very audibly. After giving her name and place of business, as stated above, she proceeded in response to the questions put to her by Judge Fullerton, to give an outline of her acquaintance with Mr. Newell. She said she had carried on her present business the only during the past two years; a great portion of this time she occupied the middle room of the front floor where she carried on her business as a lodging room for herself; a portion of the time she had lived at the Hoffman House and part of the time she boarded in Twenty-seventh street; before coming to this city she lived in Providence, R. I., where she was born, and was in the employ of Messrs. Arnold & Tibottis, wholesale milliner dealers.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. NEWELL.

In response to further questions she stated that she first became acquainted with Mr. Newell some twenty or twenty-two years ago; she first met him in Providence; after the death of her mother she boarded a part of the time with Mrs. Fisher Ames; she probably saw Mr. Newell three or four times a year; Mr. Newell had a sister whom he desired that she should take into partnership with her and go to Boston; Mr. Newell's calls were sometimes business calls and sometimes social calls; she did not remember him ever calling on her more than one sunday before he was married.

"Did you board at a hotel in Providence?"

"Never."

"Did you ever call on Mr. Newell at a hotel there?"

"Never."

"Did you go out with him while there?"

"What do you mean by going out?"

"Answer it as you understand it."

"I never went to a place of amusement with him there; I once went to his room."

"Did you ever go out of Providence with him?"

"I went with him to a garden party in Cumberland given by Mr. William P. Currier; this was while his wife was in Paris; no rode in a phaeton; Mr. Newell said he was commissioned to take me."

"What is the secret of his being commissioned to take you?"

"There was no secret, no plan, no arrangement about it; we returned in the evening; I went to Boston with him last summer; I also spent a day at the Centennial with him."

MRS. OLNEY'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

"Before you came to New York on business how often did you use to visit the city?"

"I used to come two or three times a year; I stopped sometimes at Earle's Hotel and sometimes at Powers'."

"Did you see Mr. Newell at Earle's Hotel?"

"Quite likely; I don't remember distinctly."

"Do you recollect John, the waiter?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you tell John if Mr. Newell called you would meet him in the parlor?"

"I don't remember; Mr. Newell did call; I don't remember whether it was a social or business call; it is very likely that he called on me at Powers' Hotel."

Mr. Shafer objected to this line of inquiry, as relating to events ten years anterior to any allegations specified in the complaint.

Judge Lawrence said that it was very proper, as part of the history of the relations between these parties.

Judge Fullerton said that the opposing counsel need not be alarmed. He would reach the events mentioned in the complaint by easy stages.

A CONFUSED MEMORY.

"Did not Mr. Newell meet you at the boat upon your visit to New York upon one occasion and escort you to Earle's Hotel?"

Miss Olney cogitated a few moments and then said, "I do not remember."

"Do you think it possible, Miss Olney, that a married gentleman could meet you and conduct you to a hotel and you forget it?"

"I have no recollection of it."

"Will you say under oath to the jury that Mr. Newell did not meet and conduct you to Earle's Hotel?"

"I have no recollection of it."

Mr. Shafer thought the question fully answered in a variety of ways.

Mr. Fullerton put the question once more with the same result, and then said he would pass it by.

To other questions Miss Olney said that she never had her board paid by Mr. Newell. She sat by his side at the dinner table occasionally.

"How did it happen he sat beside you at the dinner table?"

"As any old acquaintance would."

Mr. Fullerton—"Oh, yes."

AT THE THEATRE.

Prior to 1868, Miss Olney was in a suit here from Providence, she said she accompanied Mr. Newell to the theatre to hear Ristori. Occasionally within the last ten years she had attended the theatre with Mr. Newell, perhaps once or twice a year. She never passed as his cousin, never was known as his cousin and never claimed to be. She had stopped in the St. Denis Hotel in the spring of 1868; she saw Mr. Newell there; Mrs. Newell was not lodging at her place of business in Fourteenth street she at first had her meals sent in; at other times she dined at the St. Denis, and that a little French place called Bigot's.

"Did Mr. Newell visit you there at your place of business and lodging?"

"He did."

"Did he ever take refreshments there with you?"

"He did. Mr. Newell during a period of six weeks took breakfast at the St. Denis."

AT THE ST. DENIS.

"He always paid for your meals?"

"On, no; I made it a condition before going that I should pay my own way."

"Did you pay James, the waiter?"

"Oh, no. I settled with Mr. Newell afterward."

"How often did you pay up your score?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you have wine with him there?"

"I never drank wine."

"Did you ever have wine with Mr. Newell at the St. Denis?"

"I'm not in the habit of taking wine."

"No matter what your habit is now. Did you ever take wine with him there? Now answer, please. I have asked you four times now."

"I never drink wi——yes, I did have some champagne with him there once."

"Only once?"

"Only once that I remember."

"How often have you breakfasted with Mr. Newell?"

"Can't tell; it's impossible to tell the number of times."

"Why, because they were so numerous?"

"Oh, no; so seldom—or—numerous—as you please."

ATTENDING CHURCH.

"Have you attended church with Mr. Newell?"

"Yes."

"Whom had you been religiously inclined to hear when accompanied by Mr. Newell on Sundays?"

"Oh, Beecher, in Brooklyn."

"Who in Boston?"

"Rev. Dr. Chapin and Mr. Hepworth."

EVENING VISITS.

In her further testimony she stated that Mr. Newell was not very well acquainted at her place of business about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and sometimes remained until half-past eleven o'clock. She denied ever having visited him at his room.

"Is his visits to your room where did you receive him?"

"In the front room."

"Did you ever take him into your lodging room?"

"It was not a lodging room; there was no bed in it, simply a sofa; there was a screen."

"A movable screen?"

"No; a stationary screen."

"How be a knight key to enter the place?"

"He had no key to my room."

"I am not asking you about your room."

"But I am telling you about my room."

"Have you been alone with him lately?"

"About three or four weeks ago I took breakfast with him. When I visited the Centennial with him I came back the same day."

MRS. NEWELL'S EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

"Did you ever take any other excursion with him?"

"Some two or three years ago I went East to join a party of friends to go to the White Mountains. I met Mr. Newell on the train."

"How did you happen to meet him? Did you meet him by any arrangement?"

"No, it was accidental. It was the first I knew of his going."

"Did he not say anything about meeting you on the boat?"

"I received a telegram on Saturday night from my friends which I was too late to go, and then I made up my mind to go on Sunday night."

"You saw Mr. Newell on Sunday morning? He knew you were going on the same boat? He didn't object, did he?"

Witness (embarrassed and after some hesitation)—"No, sir."

"Did you ever go with Mr. Newell to Providence on any other occasion?"

Rather snappishly, "Do you mean to make me say that in all the twenty years I have been going to Providence I never happened to go on the same boat with him?"

"I don't want you to say anything. Answer my question."

The witness finally said she did not remember ever having occasion to go on the boat to Providence with Mr. Newell, but would not swear that she never did. She gave the same reply with reference to having gone to Bristol with him. She admitted later on that she went in a night boat to Albany with Mr. Newell, and spent the day in Albany.

"What did you do all day in Albany?"

"Oh, it was only an excursion for pleasure."

"An excursion for pleasure?"

"An excursion for pleasure."

"Have you ever been on clambakes with Mr. Newell?" (Utter among the jury.)

"I was on one clambake with him."

"A clambake isn't clambakes."

"It was only one, and then several other ladies and gentlemen went with us."

EUROPEAN TOURS.

Four years ago she went to Europe on the Adriatic, of the White Star line, Mr. Newell being on the same steamer. She explained the strange chance meeting by the unexpected withdrawal of another steamer for which she had previously engaged her passage. She bought all her imported goods from Newell & Smith, and there was no through that house. It was for that reason that she had to be in Europe at the same time as Mr. Newell.

"What was the necessity for his being in Europe at the same time as you?"

"Ah! you evidently don't know the business." (Laughter.)

"Were you ever in Europe when he was not?"

"No, sir; I was not."

"Wouldn't a letter from him have done as well?"

"What? To buy, pack and ship goods? No, sir; it would not."

Recess for luncheon was now announced, and Miss Olney, who looked greatly flustered and seemed to be suffering from considerable nervous excitement, gathered up the skirts of her elegant silk dress and after the usual and stipped down, she chatted during lunch time with a lady friend and did not appear to be in want of any refreshment.

At half-past one Miss Olney was recalled. She fanned herself nervously while waiting for ex-Judge Fullerton's interrogatory fire.

"Did you correspond with Mr. Newell when he was abroad and you were here?" asked Mr. Fullerton.

"Yes."

"How often."

"Usually once during his absence."

A BUNCH OF NEGATIVES.

"When you were boarding at Mrs. Ames' in Providence did not Mr. Newell come to take you out riding?"

"He never did."

"Did you ever go to the steamer to see Mr. Newell off when he went to Europe?"

"I did once."

"Do you know a Miss Hastings?"

"I know of such a person."

"Well, did you see this Mrs. Hastings after you had seen him off to the steamer?"

"Yes, I did."

"Did you weep before her?"

"Never!"

"Did you tell her that Mr. Newell had been engaged to you and yet had married a brunette?"

[Further objected to by Newell's sister—].

"Never mind. I don't want to know anything about his sister."

"When he visited you in Providence did he ever dictate with you the subject of love?"

(Vehemently)—"Never!"

(Sternly)—"Did he ever put to you this particular question, 'Is love without marriage virtuous?'"

(Reddened)—"Never!"

"Would you have resented such a question?"

"Most assuredly I would."

LOVE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Did you ever correspond with him on the subject of love?"

"Never."

"Look at this letter and tell me whether it is in your handwriting?"

Ex-Judge Fullerton handed up to Miss Olney a small note in black borders which she took with unsteady fingers, and glanced over it in a dazed sort of way. "You are not to write to me in my

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 101

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQURIUM—BRONCHO HORSES.
BOWERY THEATRE—POLISH JEW.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE EXILES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH.
STANDARD THEATRE—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE EXILES.
PARK THEATRE—OUR ALDERMEN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
LYCEUM THEATRE—LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HELLER'S WONDERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—UNMILDGE ZEITEN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—SOLDIER'S TRUST.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ART EXHIBITION.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—A CELEBRATED HARD CASE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
KURTZ BUILDING—THE SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE FUNNY BABIES.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—*To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.*

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain, followed by temporary clearing and stronger southerly to southwesterly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active, and stocks at the close were weak. Gold opened at 100⅜ and closed at 100⅝. Government bonds were weak, States dull and railroads irregular. Money on call was active at 6 a 7 per cent, the latter being the ruling rate.

A REIMPOSITION of the odious income tax has been unwisely agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee.

WILLIAM M. TWEED is reported to be seriously ill at Ludlow Street Jail. He is confined to his bed, and his physician seems to be alarmed.

THE TREASURER of the Union Mill corporation, Fall River, Mass., has wound up that corporation by the very effective process of a half million dollar defalcation.

A SET OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS is the latest proposed addition to the government machine at Washington. This valuable suggestion is made by our Board of Transportation.

MEXICO, according to despatches from Washington, levies her forced war loans with beautiful impartiality. Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, in fact every one who has a dollar is compelled to contribute.

SOMETHING ought to be done to conciliate ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia. In a suit in one of the city courts yesterday an affidavit made by him was read, in which he describes himself as an "unregenerated and unrepentant rebel."

CONGRESS yesterday did little of importance. In the Senate an effort to obtain the consideration of the bill in regard to General Shields was defeated, and the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act was debated. The House discussed the Pension Appropriation bill.

THE NEW EXCISE COMMISSIONERS have illustrated their peculiar fitness for their positions by informing the unlicensed liquor dealers that if they do not comply with the law by a given date they will be prosecuted. This is what they call reform.

THE ERECTION of a barge office at this port, in regard to which a bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Muller, would be an advantage to the government and a very great convenience to the thousands of passengers who annually arrive here from Europe.

MOB VIOLENCE AT ELECTIONS has, as a rule, become a thing of the past, but Harrison, N. J., furnishes an exception. This week in that town the rowdy element got the upper hand, smashed the ballot boxes and destroyed the election records. A little Jersey justice is needed around there.

THE SENSATION in the courts yesterday was the trial of the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Newell against her husband. The public is already painfully familiar with the domestic infelicities of Mr. Newell and his wife, but the proceedings just instituted promise to throw more light upon the story of their unhappy relations. One of the novel features of the case yesterday was the examination of the alleged *particeps criminis* as a witness.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre has now moved into Minnesota, with a northward and eastward tendency of progress. The high pressure on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts is slowly moving eastward and southward. Although the storm preserves its organization with remarkable vigor the precipitation in the immediate vicinity of its centre has decreased. Indeed, the rainfall is now confined to the Middle and Eastern States and along the whole length of the Atlantic coast line. A light fall has taken place in Minnesota and Nebraska, but only locally. The winds attending the centre of lowest barometer are very high and affect all the region between the lakes and Upper Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains within the same degrees of latitude. As the high pressure recedes to the southeastward the storm will probably pass into the lake region and over Canada toward New Brunswick. The temperatures have varied but little since Tuesday, but will probably rise on this coast. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and cloudy, with rain, followed by temporary clearing and stronger southerly to southwesterly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy.

The Condition of Parties.

The republicans held last evening a Congressional caucus to consider the condition of their party and to plan for its future, and especially for the fall elections, in which not only a new House is to be chosen but legislatures in several States, which are in their turn to elect Senators. The HERALD has so long been a true friend of the republican party, and has so often and so faithfully admonished the party leaders to abandon shortsighted and merely selfish policies and place themselves upon broad and statesmanlike ground, that we cannot help taking a lively interest in the caucus. The meeting was harmonious and free from excitement, although a violent attack upon the President's policy had been predicted. It was not at all probable that a caucus called for the purpose of appointing a Congressional campaign committee would have rushed needlessly into a wrangle about the administration's policy, but it is a significant indication of the condition of the party that the absence of such an assault is regarded as a "triumph" for the President. Senator Sargent proposed a resolution condemning the famous "civil service order," by which "nearly ninety thousand republican officials throughout the land" were directed to abstain from participation in political movements, and asking that it be rescinded; but the "order" was practically annulled with the consent of the President in the last election and there was scarcely a necessity for such a resolution. On the motion of Senator Edmunds it was referred to a committee of eleven, with power to confer with the President on the subject. The caucus held a short session, and neither Senator Conkling nor Senator Blaine was present.

The republican leaders, when they had their doors bolted and their guards set outside, ought to have begun by taking an account of stock. This is not a very pleasant operation for them, for they will discover that they have been, so to speak, carrying on business at a steady loss for a good many years. In 1866 they had in the Senate 27 majority; in 1869, the year in which General Grant became President, this had increased to 42; in 1871, in a full Senate, they had 50 majority; in 1873 they had but 30; in 1876 it had fallen to 10, and at present they have but 2 majority, counting Judge Davis as a democrat, but including Senator Sharon, who is permanently absent. In the House they have been running down hill in the same way, only more rapidly. In 1866 they had 105 majority in the House; in 1868 it had risen to 126, in 1869 it fell to 86, in 1870 they had but 67, in 1871 the republican majority was only 30, in 1873 it fell to 17, in 1876 the tables were turned and the democrats came in on what was called the "groundswell" and had 70 majority, and in the present House they have 15.

To sum up the situation, the republicans had when General Grant came in, in 1869, a majority of 42 in the Senate and of 86 in the House. To-day they have a majority of 2 in the Senate, and are sure to be in the minority next year, while in the House they are in a minority already. As to the future—the terms of twenty-five Senators expire in March, 1879, of whom 17 are republicans and 8 democrats. Only five of their successors have so far been elected, and of these five Messrs. Sargent and Matthews are succeeded by democrats; Mr. Allison succeeds himself, and two democrats have democratic successors. Of the six democratic Senators whose successors are still to be chosen only two are in doubt. Of the fourteen republican Senators whose successors are to be elected six are certain to be succeeded by democrats, and several others are in doubt. Leaving doubtful cases to stand as they are it is clear that the Senate on the 4th of next March must have a democratic majority of at least 10. The republicans have therefore lost the Senate; that they can no longer hope to save, and the question is, of course, whether they can recover control of the House.

What are their hopes of the next House? We have taken the trouble to look over the majorities of the members of the present House. Many persons will remember that an uncommonly large number of districts were carried in 1876 by narrow majorities, and we have made a list of all the members who hold their seats by majorities less than a thousand; of these there are 34 republicans and 19 democrats. If we count only those who came in by less than 500 majority we find 16 democrats and 19 republicans.

When a general has lost campaign after campaign working on a fixed line of operations, if he is wise it will occur to him by and by that perhaps it is not the fault of the troops, nor of his subordinate commanders; but that he himself has blundered in taking and maintaining a wrong line of operations. Our republican friends have, however, not got that far yet, if the reports from Washington may be relied on. They mean to "fight it out on the old line;" they are getting the "bloody shirt" ready to raise once more as their banner; they must, they think, give the Southern question one more trial. This is certainly spirited conduct, considering the figures which we have collected above; but it is hardly wise. They have fought on that line under far more favorable circumstances in the past ten years than they can ever hope to again, and they have lost both houses in these prolonged campaigns. Had they not better change? The President is reported to have said that when he came into the White House he found his party moribund, and that he had been trying ever since to put life into it. Whether he really said it or not it is true. If we were asked to advise the republican Senators and Representatives in caucus we should say to them, "Look back to the days when you carried the country with you and see if you cannot get a lesson from those days for the present. Then you had principles and a well defined policy, and you carried these before the people and discussed them without fear; now you have neither principles nor a policy, and are afraid of the people. Then you studied the country's good; now you only ask the country to keep you in office, and do nothing for it. Then you had the capacity to devise new policies as they were required by the circumstances of the country; now you put aside the new questions which press upon you and stick to old and dead issues. That is why your party does not succeed, even against the crude and perfunctory management of your opponents."

The Southern question, or bloody shirt question, on which the radical republicans are striving to resuscitate their party, is a spent horse which was ridden successfully for the last time in the Presidential race of 1876. He dropped down in his tracks when he touched the goal in that famous course—

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride.

And the foam of his gasping lies as white on the turf as in the memorable case of Sennacherib's cavalry, so nobly sung by Byron.

Peace Probabilities.

Between at least three great European Powers there is now a wonderful unanimity—such unanimity as has hardly been seen before in history. They are all agreed on a common purpose and a common declaration. These Powers are England, Russia and Austria. Each one is determined to guard its own interests with all its might and to care as little as possible for the interests of any other, and they are all equally agreed to shout that their sole anxiety is to protect Europe, to protect political morality, to stand up for the sacredness of treaty obligations and the rights of everybody. Each one asserts its eagerness to compel other people to be virtuous, and each one regards the indulgence of its own little appetite as apart from the great general rules it is prepared to lay down for the government of the world; but the disproportion between what they do and what they declare is more apparent in some than in others. Thus we hear more of England's virtuous inclinations than we do of the virtuous inclinations of the others—first, because no doubt England has more virtue to declare than other people and more effective means of declaring it. No person acquainted with the facts can fail to recognize that England alone has more virtue than all the rest of the world together; for England has said so in a thousand ways, and she ought to know. Just now, moreover, England has the ear of the world—at least of this part of it—in virtue of community of language and the news system. Her every word is reported to us, while from Austria and Russia we hear much less distinctly and elaborately. If, however, a greater noise is made over England's intentions we learn more of Russia's acts, because for some time action in the case has fallen mostly to her share. But the issue of greatest importance now is whether the unanimity of these three Powers can be made convertible. Will each Power accept as to the government of its own conduct the views formed by the other as to what that conduct should be? With the views now held, modified by discussion, they probably will. They will compromise their differences—Russia will not give up the Treaty of San Stefano for a substitute made by England; England will not abdicate her Oriental pretensions and be left out in the cold, as that treaty would provide. Russia will make room for England; England will accommodate herself to the exigencies of a Muscovite neighbor. If a *modus vivendi* is earnestly sought it may always be found, and in this case it will be earnestly sought, because both Powers have a wholesome dread, fear even, of the war into which a failure to compromise would plunge them. Russia would prefer to force her treaty down England's throat; yet, when she considers how England might stretch out the conflict, and how disastrous the continued drain on her own financial resources would be, she sees the unwisdom of insisting too much. England also would like to force Russia to submit in a corner, but the difficulty of surrounding an army of half a million men actually under arms with an army on paper inclines England to adopt a modest demeanor. Hence, through the respective apprehensions of the parties as to war will result in all likelihood the preservation of peace. There may, it is true, be an accident. Russia has a great army near Constantinople, and the Ottomans, under English inspiration and encouragement, are organizing reviews to flaunt military demonstration in the face of the victor. There is the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora also, and from what was said by Lord Derby on Tuesday it is believed that the British admiral has fighting orders to act on in a contingency. With all this inflammable material in near neighborhood some trivial misunderstanding may induce an act of war. But if that possibility is excluded, if the case remains in the hands of the diplomatists till they have fairly done with it, they will in all probability preserve the peace.

Is It a Job?

In directing the suspension of the work of macadamizing Fifth avenue between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets the Aldermen have practically indorsed Senator Hogan's bill placing the repaving of the whole of that avenue in the hands of a commission. This is not calculated to inspire confidence in the proposition. It is alleged that the Hogan bill means paving Fifth avenue with a concrete or "poultice" pavement without inviting bids or allowing any choice to the people. This would be simply outrageous. The people desire that Fifth avenue shall be macadamized from Washington square to Ninetieth street, and no other pavement will so well answer the purposes for which the avenue is used. The finest pleasure drive in the city ought not to be experimented with, and it is to be hoped that Senator Hogan's bill, if passed, will be promptly vetoed by the Governor.

An Unjust Apportionment.

Mr. Alvord's unjust Apportionment bill was driven through the Assembly yesterday by a strict party vote under the whip and spur of the previous question. The republicans, numbering sixty-seven, voted for its passage, and the democrats and labor reformers against it. A motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to make some trifling concession to constitutional right and common fairness, was voted down by the well drilled partisan majority. By the bill as passed New York is defrauded out of at least three members of Assembly and Brooklyn out of one or two. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will be disposed to act with sufficient honesty to at least make the bill conform with the republican bill of last year. Should the bill finally pass in its present shape it will assuredly meet the Executive veto.

A Signal Triumph Over the Railroad Lobby.

The passage of the Thurman bill by a majority of more than two to one is the most gratifying event in our recent legislative history. Though not an act of rigorous justice, but one of great leniency toward the Pacific railroads, it was strenuously resisted by them with all their resources, the most skilful of their managers having stayed in Washington to direct the fight in person. All honest men should rejoice that he was not merely beaten but humiliated. He hurried out of Washington as fast as he could go after his overwhelming defeat. Had he barely failed he might have marshalled his lobby for a new contest in the House, but his lobby was so badly routed that he will not renew the battle. It is conceded that the Senate bill will pass the House and that further opposition to it would be hopeless.

This measure is not intended to oppress the Pacific roads, but only to secure the government. It requires them to make annual contributions out of their net earnings to establish a sinking fund sufficient to secure the government against losing the money it has advanced to the roads. Notwithstanding the sinking fund the Pacific roads will still be heavily indebted to the government when the subsidy bonds mature; but the debt will not be so large that the government lien on the property will not be a sufficient security. The government will ultimately get its money back, which it would have had no reasonable prospect of doing if this bill had been defeated by the powerful lobby arrayed against it.

Senators Thurman and Edmunds deserve great praise for the vigor, courage, ability and persistence they have displayed throughout this long contest. Though belonging to different political parties they have acted together in perfect concert without a trace of jealousy. Neither of these eminent Senators ever appeared to greater advantage. Among their zealous supporters Senator Bayard has evinced conspicuous ability, and several others have fought a good fight. Their success is a resplendent triumph of honesty and public spirit. There is good reason for hoping that grasping and unscrupulous railroad corporations will not finally prove to be the masters of our legislative bodies.

"The Public Burdens Bill."

This is the name given to Mr. Fish's substitute for the New York Salary bill. It is a specious but objectionable measure—specious because it promises a reduction of city taxes; objectionable because, while increasing the power of the Board of Apportionment, it does not secure any real relief to our over-burdened citizens.

Whatever may have been the motives of those who got up the meeting last evening there is great force in the arguments urged against this bill. It is possible so to amend it as to make it useful, but it should not become a law in its present shape. No deceits must be practised on the community respecting a reduction of taxes. We are confident that without any juggle at all the expenses of the city can be reduced to the full extent of the two millions promised in the bill; but it must be an actual reduction of the money raised for city purposes, and not a mere reduction of the aggregate amount of the tax levy. If the State tax should be less in 1879 than it is in 1878 it would be a mere juggle and a delusion to represent that as a proof of economy in the municipal administration. An alleviation of the State burden is a welcome thing in itself, but since we are not indebted for it to any action of the local authorities it is not just that they should masquerade in stolen honors. What we want and have a right to insist on is a two million reduction in the actual yearly expenses of the municipal government. Furthermore, no juggling tricks must be played upon us in relation to the interest on the city debt. If the annual interest were apparently reduced by some adroit application or misapplication of the sinking fund the taxes might be lightened without the practice of any real economy. It is indispensable that there be a large diminution in the cost of the city government. This is possible because the scale of expenses which had some excuse during the reign of inflation has become intolerable now that the prices of labor and materials and the value of property have been brought down to the specie level. Necessary improvements must not be neglected in order to keep up salaries, but the pay of officers and the cost of public works must be reduced in the same ratio. The pending bill should not pass unless so amended as to secure the reduction of two millions in our actual local expenses and to make an equitable part of the reduction fall on salaries. All the officers in all the departments should be made to submit to a proportional reduction of their compensation, and this must not be trusted to the mere discretion of the Board of Apportionment.

A Cheerful Substitute.

When a certain Doctor of this city proposed that Mr. Bergh should prove his faith in the non-existence of hydrophobia by submitting to inoculation with the virus of a mad dog we strongly objected. We were greatly rejoiced, indeed, when Mr. Bergh peremptorily declined to be bitten or punctured or to have his philanthropic cuticle abraded for any such dangerous experiment. This gave a certain triumph to the Doctor, but it has come to a sudden end. An unimaginative Scotchman has taken up the cudgels for Mr. Bergh. He does not believe in rabies, but holds that the bitten people die of their own fears. He is willing to be inoculated if the Doctor is willing to part with his money. In many ways this man presents a fine subject. In the first place, it has come to be generally admitted that there is only one way to get a joke into a Scotchman's head—namely, by a surgical operation—and even then the effects are seldom alarming. Now, as good humor is the most contagious of all diseases, the chances in favor of a Scotchman getting off with a very mild attack of rabies, if there is such a thing, are very great. In the next place, he insists on having the money down. What greater proof of unimaginativeness can we have than that? If the stake was only his contingent on circumstances he would have something to worry about; whereas with the "siller" in his possession he would not have anything to get mad over. On the contrary, he would expect the Doctor to go crazy, on the principle of the man who found a despondent debtor pacing up and down his room at night and advised him to go to bed and "let the other fellow (the creditor) walk." The case is put squarely before the Doctor, who, as a lover of science, will not let the increase demanded in the stake stand in the way of a noble empiricism. The history of inoculation and vaccination is the history of great progress in the amelioration and prevention of dangerous morbific conditions, and something totally unexpected, but of great value, might result in the present case. If, for instance, the disease took off the Doctor instead of the subject, some future Goldsmith might write:—

But soon a wonder came to light
Which showed the rogues they lied;
The Scotchman got well of the bite,
The doctor *was* that died.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Garibaldi is much better.

Count Beust will summer at Brighton.

In China 100 cancelled postage stamps will buy a baby.

The Chicago *Times* says that Mr. Hayes never sowed a wild oat.

Germany will send no military paintings to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Sargent's mine at Nevada, Cal., will yield better this year than usual.

Says Sir Garnet Wolsely:—"The staff is to an army what steam is to a locomotive."

Ex-Governor Tom Young, one of the most popular men in Ohio, will run for Congress.

Disraeli's waistcoats in his younger days were considered to be the pink of perfection.

Major General Schofield, accompanied by General Sherman, called at the White House yesterday and paid his respects to the President.

General Edward F. Beale, recently United States Minister to Austria, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening, and will sail for Europe to-day in the steamship Baltic.

Philadelphia *Bulletin*:—"John B. Gough says he is going to some place where the English language is not spoken, for rest. We would timidly suggest that John has always been in such a place."

General Sherman left Washington last night quite unexpectedly for St. Louis, and expects to be absent two weeks. The object of his visit is understood to be in connection with the coming Indian campaign.

D. O. Mills has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of California, to take effect May 1. This action was necessitated by the pressure of private business. Vice President William Alvord has been elected to the vacancy. Mr. Mills will continue in the Board of Directors.

In the Dominion House of Commons last night the Hon. Mr. McKenzie gave notice that he would to-day move an address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Governor General, expressing the regret that the House feels on the occasion of his terminating his connection with the government of Canada.

Perhaps one of the finest delights which a man doing business in New York and living in the country is called upon to enjoy is to have his family come to the city, promise to meet him at the ferry, and then go home, and leave him to stand for three or four mortal hours waiting, wondering and blaspheming.

London *World*:—"Society does well to remember that of the ninety-nine (reputed) innocent sheep, ninety-eight are perhaps neither more nor less guilty than the one which has openly gone astray. It is not so much the devious excursion from the fold itself which is the offence, but the accident of its detection."

A Frenchman was once sitting by a hummer at the songs in a theatre. "The brute," "the animal," he muttered to himself. "Sir," said the hummer, "do you mean me?" "Heaven forbid!" he replied. "I am complaining of the tenor, whose noise prevents me from hearing you so clearly as I should have wished."

The new Board of Police Commissioners of Cincinnati organized yesterday and reappointed Colonel George W. Ziegler Superintendent of Police. Mr. Ziegler was for several years a member of the Police Board, but a few months since resigned his place to accept the position of Superintendent, and now succeeds to the place for the regular term.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE—"OUR ALDERMEN."

It is regrettable to see so much genuine effort as was made by the Park Theatre management in putting "Our Aldermen" on the stage absolutely thrown away. In its present shape the play is a mess of froth and trash, in which the motive of the German original is obscured and dissipated. It is not without fun of a very farcical kind—the fun of situation—but it wanders on without purpose and is chopped off into the requisite number of acts by devices that may be tolerated in a nigger minstrel sketch, but which are an affront to an audience in a comedy theatre. The story on which an excrescence of ill-pointed local politician business has been erected like a huge tumor is a simple one and capable enough of rational dramatic treatment. It is the story of a retired merchant, a hypochondriac with all sorts of imaginary diseases, who has been tempted into politics, and who, after an experience of the rough edge of things political, retires into private life, cured alike of his ambitions and his fancied diseases. There are love stories, of course—the merchant's daughter and a young architect, the architect's friend and another young lady. Whatever it may have been in the original, as "Americanized" it is almost as clumsy as "The Mighty Dollar," and has not one-fifth of the interest of that clever piece, which at least had one strong central character. Whoever remembers the "Big Bonanza," also of German origin, will see what might have been done with this piece. The old professor who went for a month on the stock market and came out to confess his utter failure in that hard school was the enjoyable centre of an amusing comedy, but although the same clever actor, Mr. James Lewis, who gave us the crabbed old professor, played the amateur politician last night, and played it with care and effect, his dramatic surroundings were such as to make success impossible. The play quite shifted the play off its centre, leading the audience to believe that the caricatured Aldermen were the be all and end all of the piece, instead of the accessories. The endeavor of the play bill was cordially assisted by the mistaken emphasis of the adapter on the local politicians introduced and the result was a confusion which was never cleared up.

There are no less than seventeen speaking characters in the piece, and all of them fairly sustained, if we except the very poor German Alderman. The costuming is, for the ladies' part, very handsome, and the stage setting is very rich. The drawing room set for the last two acts is in itself one of the finest of the kind ever seen on a New York stage. Indeed, we found ourselves praising the players and the scene painters and everybody who had a hand in putting the piece before the public—except the adapter. Him we would fain slay alive. By what process he induced a capable manager to accept a play which ended one act by the trick bringing on the fire department, another by a procession of servants with brooms and children with drums and a third by an idiot rushing on to say he was ruined, we cannot imagine. There it is, however. The aldermanic business, on which so much stress is laid, is relieved a little by the ingenuity of the players, Mr. Riggs as Alderman O'Malley, and Mr. La Moyne as Alderman Birney particularly, who help to save the "caucus" scene from absolute boredom. We do not fancy Miss Gowell much out of soubrette parts, and her young lady was not a desirable pattern of culture, but there is very little use in finding particular fault where first class acting would not have redeemed itself. Mr. Thorne and Mr. Saville did their best with their parts, the scene of the former as Mr. Chatterbox, with Mr. Lewis, being the nearest approach to genuine comedy in the whole thing. As we have said, there was some laughter through the piece, but the only applause from an audience prepared to be appreciative was given to the setting of the scene we have already referred to. We hardly think that a comedy can rest on coarse buffoonery, a paint brush and upholstery, although some sanguine people profess to think otherwise. It is always safe to hedge on matters where popular taste is concerned, you know.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"THE EXILES."

The original version of the "Exiles," written by M. Nus, touched up by M. Sardou, and adapted for the classical stage of New England by Mr. Shewell, was produced last night for the first time in New York at Booth's Theatre. The plot of this drama does not differ, when viewed broadly, from that of Rowe's now being played at a neighboring theatre. It is very evident that the American dramatist studied closely the original version of the play before beginning work upon his own. In fact, the second version was imitated in a large measure from the first. Both plays depict the complicated intrigue through which a certain chief of the Imperial Russian Police causes several innocent persons, one of whom is the woman he has loved in vain, to be exiled to Siberia, where they are menaced with oblivion and death; fortunately, the villain who accomplishes this project is subsequently punished, according to the stringent laws of the old school of the drama, and the curtain descends on a thoroughly happy scene. The details of this subject, which is by no means novel, differ of course in the two plays, and therein lies the distinction that must be necessarily be drawn between them.

The drama, as adapted by Mr. Rowe, was a mass of incongruous effects; the play produced last night is, in many respects, a clever work. Its merits, however, may be summed up briefly; they consist chiefly in the harmonious arrangement of scenes, in the large picturesqueness of the whole and in the variety of action and characters. The first act opens in Schelm's office, a St. Petersburg bureau of police, where all the personages of the play are introduced in connection with an entirely strained and conventional motive. These personages are Max de Lussiere, a wealthy Frenchman; Count Wladimir Lanine, a Russian nobleman; Colonel Palkine, his cousin; Carcassin, a servant to Max; Nicholas Popoff, a violinist; Nadige Lanine, Wladimir's sister, and Countess Sutana Lanine, wife to Wladimir. The *rôles* of Carcassin and Nicholas Popoff add the comedy element to the play, an element almost wholly lacking in Mr. Rowe's version. The two female characters stray through the piece in a most sympathetic fashion and win easily the good will of the audience, who are always prone to take to heart the misfortunes of young and lovely women. The first act, as intimated above, serves as a sort of preface to the drama; but it is slow and prosaic. The same criticism scarcely holds good for the remaining four acts, which overbrim with action and progress from scene to scene without interruption. These scenes have been ably managed by the dramatist, and there is to be found in them little of that excess of effects which distinguish the American version. But it is equally true that the entire motive of the play is merely one of those well worn sensations that have served as foundations to innumerable bad plays. In this case the bare motive is almost lost to view amid the rich and varied colorings which make the piece seem a gorgeous tableau, in which a tropical luxuriance serves as background to the snowbound and monotonous lustinesses of the north. This picturesque effect is brought out very strongly and clothes the conventional action of the piece in a brilliant garment. The play in its motive is weak and strained; in its clothing it is thoroughly effective.

What remains to be said may be summed up in a few words. The play was set upon the stage in an effective manner, many of the scenes being exceedingly beautiful. The acting was scarcely good. Miss Wainwright looked well and acted prettily, although her emotion was devoid of earnestness. Mr. Shewell made a vigorous Schelm and Mr. Harkins was active and stiff as Max de Lussiere. Mr. Allen's Popoff was amusing and in some respects well conceived. Mr. Maguinnis was an excellent Carcassin. The play was received with popular approval.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"IL TROVATORE."

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the largest audience of the present English Opera season assembled at the Grand Opera House last night to witness the presentation of "Il Trovatore." In one respect the performance was unique, although not altogether novel, inasmuch as the professional exigencies of the occasion requires singing in three languages—English, German and Italian. Occasionally the mixture was somewhat judicrous, owing to the difference in vocalization, but smiles often gave way to a hearty appreciation of the fine musical culture shown by the several artists. The latter remark is particularly applicable to Mr. Christian Fritsch, who made his first appearance as Manrico, and to Sir. A. Blum, who sang the part of Count di Luna. Both of these gentlemen received several recalls, and Blum in his rendition of "Il Balen" captured the house by giving the well known aria with a strength and yet delicacy of expression that has rarely been equalled on the operatic stage. Fritsch adds to an excellent tenor voice fair ability as an actor—which is not often the case—but last evening exhibited several faults that may reasonably be excused in connection with the nervousness of a first appearance. Mme. Anna Granger Dow personated Leonora. This lady has a clear, round, fresh soprano voice, which she uses with great taste and with more art than effect, for at times she seemed cold and unsympathetic. Miss Adelaide Randall as Azucena, the gypsy, added to her reputation as a rising artist and frequently elicited applause. The duet with Manrico in the fourth act was especially well sung by both of the characters. Mr. H. Wiegand as Ferrando was in good form and received his share of the honors of the evening. Taken all in all the performance was an agreeable surprise to those who did not anticipate much excellence at the hands of a company so recently organized, and for which its best friends have not from the beginning claimed more than modest merit.

LYCEUM THEATRE—"BEBE."

A large audience visited the Lyceum Theatre last evening to witness the performance of Najac and Hennequin's comedy, in four acts, entitled "Bébé." This piece, adapted for the American stage under the title of "Baby," is not unknown to New York audiences, for whom Mr. Bradford condensed it into three acts. The version played last evening by Mr. Hirschy's French comedy company was as originally performed in Paris and was full to overflowing in humor than the American "Baby." Mme. Aurelie is a livelier person than Mme. Aurelia, and the maid is very French; indeed, all of the ladies are rather frisky in their natures. The best part of last evening's performance was the Petition of M. Chamonin. We have seldom, if ever, seen a better characterization. He was a regular old French tutor and seemed as though he might have just slipped from the pages of one of Balzac's novels. M. Boutelcup as Bébé's papa was capital, and M. Venlat as Bébé entered into the fun of the piece with a keen relish. No actor could help playing well before such an audience, for it was every point more than half way and laughed and applauded in the heartiest manner.

This evening "Les Crochets du Père Martin," a drama in three acts by the author of "Two Orphans," will be produced, and on Saturday evening, for the benefit of M. Hirschy, Erckman-Chatrian's "L'Ami Fritz" will be played for the first time in America.

STANDARD THEATRE—"LITTLE BAREFOOT."

Last evening Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared before a large and enthusiastic audience at the Standard Theatre as Amry in "Little Barefoot." The character of Amry is described as a companion picture to Fanchon, and so it is. We have Miss Mitchell in the same style of part, a style in which she stands as the best exponent on the stage. If there be such a thing as the fountain of youth Maggie Mitchell must have discovered it, for she seems as young to-day as she did twenty years ago. Her portrayal of a child's character last evening had all the vitality and spontaneity of a girl of fourteen, and her face and figure carried out the idea. She was thoroughly charming from first to last and as lively as a cricket. She was called before the curtain at the end of every act and her reception throughout the play was most gratifying. The piece was fairly mounted and fairly well acted and seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed. Any one who wants to have a real, hearty, innocent laugh should see Little Barefoot, who, by the way, dances around the stage in red silk stockings and French slippers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

This is the third week of the London Circus and Menagerie at Gilmore's Garden and the place has been well patronized. There will be another change in the programme next week.

A grand complimentary benefit to Mr. M. W. Hanley, the manager, will be given this afternoon at the Theatre Comique by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Mr. Tony Pastor has contributed a number of performers from his own theatre, and a score or more of volunteers will add to the interest of the occasion.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins, the composer of the opera of "Dumb Love," has sent a circular to the stockholders of the Academy of Music requesting each of them to remit to him from $15 to $25, for which he proposes to return parquet and balcony seats. He takes this course believing that these gentlemen should exhibit practical interest in the presentation of "the first secular new opera ever offered at the Academy." The opera is to be given on May 7 for the Orpheon Free School fund.

The sixth and last public rehearsal of Theodore Thomas' Orchestra is announced to take place this afternoon at Steinway Hall. The following is the programme:—Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; cavatina, "Flowers of the Valley" (Euryanthe), Weber, Mrs. E. A. Osgood; concerto No. 1 in E flat, Liszt, Mr. Max Pinner; introduction, "Tristan and Isolde"—finale, "Isolde's Death," Wagner—Isolde, Mrs. E. A. Osgood; symphony No. 5, C minor, op. 67, Beethoven; allegro con brio; andante con moto, allegro, finale.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY

Considered in London as Pacific and Argumentative.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Massing Troops in Roumania and Occupying Strategic Positions.

ROUMANIA'S GLOOMY PROSPECT.

Bismarck's Home Policy—The University Boat Race.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 11, 1878.

The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is recognized with satisfaction by the London morning papers as indicating the purpose and giving the hope of finding an arrangement by negotiation.

AUSTRIA SATISFIED.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna despatch says Austria seems to consider Prince Gortschakoff's answer satisfactory, and thinks England can exact no further assurance than therein contained previous to the Congress.

A CONGRESS ALONE CAN SETTLE IT.

The *Times*, while doing justice to the spirit by which it presumes Prince Gortschakoff's arguments are dictated, maintains that, whatever their value, a Congress of the Powers alone is competent to determine their validity. It says:—"It is not for this country nor Austria to decide the matter from its own point of view, and still less is this the province of Russia. Probably every Power could make out a strong case for its own interests, but no Power is adequate to judge of the manner in which other interests are affected, and we claim that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circular should be submitted to the judgment of Europe."

THE HORIZON AGAIN OVERCAST.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—"The horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to the speeches made in the British Parliament, to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate an intention of going to war."

WILL ENGLAND TREAT SEPARATELY?

The *Agence Russe* states that a short circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply invites England to formulate her proposals. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent remarks that this seems to point to an intention of trying to come to a separate understanding with England, as was attempted with Austria.

THE POWERS AGREE WITH ENGLAND.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the attempts at mediation seem to have made it probable that the Powers will only consent to participate in the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano on the same condition as demanded by England.

BOSNIA PROMISED TO SERVIA.

The Berlin *Post* says Austrian agents have informed their government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Servia in the event of the renewal of hostilities. This news has produced a bad impression at Vienna.

VIEWS OF THE VIENNA PRESS.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says:—"Peace can only be maintained by Russia modifying the Treaty of San Stefano in conjunction with the other Powers." The *Presse*, of the same city, considers that England has already gained a moral victory for herself and Europe.

ANXIETY IN LONDON.

Though it is generally considered in London that the debate in Parliament on the address thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves has placed the government's policy in a clearer light, Lord Derby's statement concerning the secret determinations of the Cabinet, which led him to resign, is the subject of much anxious curiosity. It is reported in the clubs that they are connected with orders already sent to Admiral Hornby, which are contingent on Russian movements near Constantinople.

ENGLAND ENGAGING TRANSPORTS.

A Berlin special to the *News* says, in spite of denials, four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Line have been engaged by the British government.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

Russian officials of rank at Bucharest declare that they fully expect the English fleet to succeed in forcing its way into the Black Sea in the event of war. Hence their efforts to increase the facilities for land transport over lines not accessible to interruption from the fleet, and as far distant as possible from the Austrian frontier. They have taken measures for constructing a military railroad between Bolgrad, on the newly completed Bender and Galatz line, and Ismail, and also a short line connecting Rene with the wharves on the Danube.

PREPARING FOR AUSTRIA.

A special despatch from Bucharest to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna reports that on Monday the advance guards of the Seventh and Eleventh Russian Army corps began to cross from Rustchuk to Giurgevo, in order to occupy the line from Giurgevo to Bucharest. The Roumanian government, in order to avoid alarming the public, denies that the occupation has commenced, but it nevertheless is an undoubted fact.

SECURING POSITIONS.

Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Roumanian bank of the Danube. They have entered Fratesti and command the railway station at Giurgevo. They have also occupied important positions on the Nyashiov River.

LAYARD CHECKMATING RUSSIA.

A special despatch to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople states that Mr Layard has succeeded in paralyzing for the present Russia's endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Porte. In view of the hourly increasing tension of Anglo-Russian relations the greatest importance is attached to a long interview Mr. Layard had on Monday with Reouf Pacha and Osman Pacha, who are paramount in military affairs.

NICHOLAS IS PEREMPTORY.

A special despatch dated Constantinople, Wednesday, states that the Grand Duke Nicholas continues to demand the forts on the Upper Bosphorus. General Neidoff will have an interview with the Sultan on the subject to-day. The Grand Duke has also demanded the immediate evacuation of Batoum in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance complications may arise.

A CONTRADICTION.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says it is untrue that the Russians have demanded Kavak and Bujukdere.

SICKNESS AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

A despatch from Pera states that 14,000 Russians are sick from San Stefano to Adrianople, nearly half of them with typhus, so that the Russian officers regard their position as very unsatisfactory.

THE TIMES' VIEW OF THE DEBATE.

The *Times* says that it cannot but share Lord Hartington's regret that Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not content with the debate in Parliament without going to a division on his amendment. "The whole discussion," it says, "has materially tended to clear up the obscurities of a perilous situation and it has certainly brought the prospect of peace nearer than before. But no practical inference can be drawn from the fact that sixty-four members of the House of Commons think that the present juncture is not a great emergency, while it is possible a good many erroneous and mischievous conclusions will be drawn from it both at home and abroad."

BAD EFFECT ABROAD.

The debate has not had the same reassuring effect abroad, though the judgment founded on the telegraphic summaries thereof may be reversed on the receipt of the full text of the speeches.

DISAPPROVAL AT VIENNA.

The speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to the probability of war and to hold out small hope of a congress, which is there believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution. This supposed attitude of England is not approved at Vienna, because the Austrian government has made no provision for the eventuality of a final failure of the Congress project. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced on Count Andrassy he will undoubtedly resist Russia's demands and make an alliance with England, provided he can carry the Court party with him.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR ROUMANIA.

With this contingency in view Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and should the government attempt to resist her will the country would find itself in a most embarrassing position. Therefore, it is by no means certain that the final policy of Roumania will coincide fully with the present manifestations of popular feeling. Should the war be confined to England and Russia Roumania can manage to escape serious consequences, but should Austria enter into action the principality cannot avoid being crushed almost irreparably between the contending forces, no matter which belligerent she chooses as an ally.

CORRECTNESS OF GHIKA'S REPORT.

The Roumanian government officially reaffirms the correctness of Prince Ghika's reports of his interviews with Prince Gortschakoff when the latter used threatening language.

FEELING THE PRESSURE.

In consequence of the urgent demands of Russia M. Cogalniceano, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, the Roumanian Representative at Vienna. In the Senate yesterday Minister Cogalniceano refused to state what course the government would take if Russsia demanded the conclusion of a convention to secure the passage of her troops. M. Stourdza complained that the absence of M. Bratiano, the Premier, prevented the government from acting, although Russia was commencing her threatened occupation.

TURKEY CANNOT REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Apropos of the rumored orders sent to Admiral Hornby, a St. Petersburg letter in Tuesday's Berlin *Nordeutsche Zeitung*, likely to come from an authorized source, says:—"Turkey cannot be permitted to remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. If she allies herself with Russia she will have to give up Constantinople as a pledge of her fidelity; if she sides with England Constantinople, Gallipoli, Bayukdere and the European shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any risk. The Russian fortifications around Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain, and Russian torpedoes will soon teach the English vessels to keep at a distance, lest a return to Besika Bay should be cut off." This letter possibly was the foundation for the rumors circulating in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night that the Russians had made a formal demand to occupy Constantinople.

NOTES FROM STAMBOUL.

According to a despatch from Constantinople the Khedive of Egypt will visit that city in two weeks to pay his respects to the Sultan.

The health of Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, has been re-established.

It is announced that a review of 20,000 Turkish troops will be held near Constantinople on Thursday.

It is stated that Hobart Pacha has obtained a short leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England.

BISMARCK'S HOME POLICY.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, publishes an inspired article, declaring that Prince Bismarck is convinced of the benefits of a policy of reciprocity, involving moderate protection of native industry, and hopes to gain a firm majority in the Reichstag therefor.

ISAAC BUTT AND THE HOME RULERS.

The *Standard* says Mr. Butt has announced that he cannot manage the home rule party while in Dublin, and as he is unable to devote his whole time to Parliament he must beg to be relieved from the responsibility of the leadership. It is understood that his resignation is due to the revival of the obstructionist tactics. The Home Rule Parliamentary Committee is endeavoring to induce Mr. Butt to reconsider his determination. He is expected in London to-day and his definite decision, therefore, will not be delayed.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM'S FUNERAL.

The Earl of Leitrim was buried in St. Michan's Church, at Dublin, yesterday. A crowd of about three hundred hissed, hooted and cheered outside of the church.

DONEGAL "PROCLAIMED."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has proclaimed the district comprising Lord Leitrim's Donegal estates under the Peace Preservation act.

CARDINAL MANNING'S RETURN FROM ROME.

Cardinal Manning arrived in London last night. He received a deputation, and in response to their greeting denied the various sensational reports concerning his doings in Rome, and said he had always been united with the majority of the Sacred College.

RUMOR OF BAZAINE'S DEATH.

An unconfirmed rumor is current in Paris that ex-Marshal Bazaine is dead.

GENERAL BOREL AND THE LEFT.

The Paris *Moniteur* acknowledges that General Borel, Minister of War, encounters so much opposition from the Left that he may obliged to resign.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The betting on the inter-University boat race, which takes place on Saturday next, is 10 to 3 on Oxford. These odds are taken freely.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Shanghai reports that the famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

PRINCE GEORGE WINS THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES AT NORTHAMPTON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 10, 1878.

The race for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes took place at Northampton, to-day, and a field of ten starters came to the post. The race was won by Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's bay horse Prince George, Mr. Acton's chestnut colt Playfair second, Mr. Matthew Dawson's bay colt Il Gladiatore third. The latest betting was four to one against Prince George, six to one against Playfair, and twelve to one against Il Gladiatore.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 300 sovs. added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 15 forfeit; entrance, 3 sovs., to be the only liability if forfeit be declared by noon on Tuesday, February 5; the winner of a handicap, value 200 sovs., after the declaration of the weights (January 31, at noon), 5 lbs.; twice or one of 400 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; about two miles (64 substitutes, 30 of whom declared forfeit.)

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's b. h. Prince George, by Toxopholite, out of Royal George's dam, by Y. Melbourne, 5 years, 7 st. 13 lbs.	1
Mr. Acton's ch. c. Playfair, by Lecturer, dam by King Tom, grandam by Siene, out of Letitia, by Sir Hercules, 4 years, 6 st. 3 lbs.	2
Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Il Gladiatore, by Gladiateur, out of Scottish Queen, 4 years, 7 st. 3 lbs.	3

PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE OF THE WINNER.

Prince George made his first appearance as a three-year-old in 1876, and ran seven races, scoring one victory. He began at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting in the Prince of Wales' Stakes (handicap), one mile and seventeen yards, which was won by Earl of Dartrey by half a length, Geryon second, Tartine third, Prince George fourth. Three days afterward, at the same place, Prince George again ran fourth for the Second Welter Handicap Plate. At Bath, May 23, he ran in the Beaufort Handicap with 79 lbs. up, and was last in a field of ten. His next appearance was at Goodwood for the Chesterfield Cup, when again, with 79 lbs. in the saddle, he landed fifth at the finish, Coomassie, Monaco, Wallsend and Balham being in front, while nineteen others were behind him at the finish. At Doncaster, September 13, Prince George was beaten by a head by Lady Patricia in the Cleveland Handicap, one mile. His next appearance was at Shrewsbury, November 17, for the Shrewsbury Cup (handicap) of £960, about two miles, with 83 lbs. up, when he beat Miss Lizzie, Lady Malden and eleven others. Prince George closed his three-year-old racing by running second to Pageant at Warwick, November 24, for the Great Midland Counties Handicap of £485, two miles. There were seven behind him. As a four-year-old Prince George ran four times, winning once. He started first at Ascot, June 13, for the Royal Hunt Cup (handicap) of £1,210, one mile, straight, and was third to Crusade and Sutton, nineteen being behind him. On Tuesday, August 1, at Goodwood, he won the Goodwood Stakes (handicap), £910, two miles and a half, beating Gloucester, Ryistone and nine others, but two days afterward he did not get a place in the Chesterfield Cup, one mile and a quarter, Mousquetaire, Harbinger, Balham and Hesper being in front of him. Prince George closed the year at the Newmarket Second October in the Cesarewitch Stakes (handicap). There were five in front and nineteen behind him at the finish. The race given above was his first appearance in his five-year-old form, and he commenced the year by making a win of it.

FREDERICK SAVOIL'S CRIME.

A FRENCH CANADIAN'S STRANGE METHOD OF EXHIBITING AFFECTION BY MURDER.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 10, 1878.

This morning Savage, the murderer of Rose Vincent, was brought before Judge Chase's Court, in Saco, and was fully committed to jail to await trial. He was very much excited and shed tears very copiously.

Before Savage made his confession last night he called Officer Grant one side and asked what the penalty was in this State for such a murder. When told imprisonment for life he at once turned to Chief of Police Dearing and said, "Well, I know her; I take her down bottom boat and choke her death. We both been drinking some. I kill her cause me love her too much." It is believed by the officers that Savage drugged the liquor he gave the woman. Savage married his first wife in Canada, and it is said she died from his cruelty. Rose Vincent, the murdered woman, has two sons in Methuen, Mass., who have been telegraphed to come and take charge of the body, which remains at the Biddeford police station.

HISTORY OF THE MAN AND HIS VICTIM.

The following are believed to be the facts relating to the acquaintance of the murderer and his victim:—The murdered woman was Mrs. Rose Mignault Vincent, her maiden name being Mignault. She had lived in Methuen, and worked in the cotton carding room of the Methuen mills until some five months ago. She had also done housework in various places, but until Friday last had worked for a French family at South Lawrence, since which time she had not been seen here. Mrs. Vincent had a husband and four young children living at Three Rivers, Canada, and her two oldest boys, Eli and Gustavus, worked respectively in the Methuen Mill and Tenney's hat shop, and are seventeen and nineteen years of age. The names of the four children at Three Rivers are Mary, Clara, Eddie and Arthur. The husband came to Methuen for his family two years ago and went away with the four smaller children, the woman promising to follow, but this she afterward said she did not can to do. The son, Gustavus, said there was no trouble between his father and mother, the latter remaining here only to earn more money, but the woman had a bad reputation throughout the town. The murderer's name is Frederick Savoil, or, in English, Savage. He has a sister, Mrs. Clarissa Raymond, living in Lougee's block, Methuen, who tells the following story about him. She says Frederick first came to Methuen two years ago, and for a few weeks worked in the weaving room of the Methuen mills. He is a widower, but has seven children, all quite small. While at Methuen he fell in love with Mrs. Vincent, was with her much, and, after leaving town, corresponded with her. He sent for her several times to come to him, and last Friday or Saturday she packed her things in a trunk and ran away, saying nothing to her friends of her intentions. Savage's wife died six years ago. He was last seen in Methuen four months ago, when he stopped but a few days, visiting his sister and Mrs. Vincent. The woman had no money in any bank in Lawrence, and was a very poor woman, working for small wages. The theory of her friends is that Savage enticed her to Biddeford for the purpose of putting her out of the way, for that, after her arrival last Saturday, they had trouble, and perhaps he became jealous, and determined to kill her. Mrs. Raymond, Savage's sister, was deeply afflicted, and said her brother was a good man and his victim a very bad woman, and repeatedly asked, "When will they hang him." Mrs. Vincent's sons are very much agitated over the matter.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, D. T., April 10, 1878.

Deputy Sheriff Edwards returned to-day from the Crow Creek Indian Agency, where he was sent to serve replevin papers for the release of the property of Dr. Livingston, ex-Indian agent, from the hands of the military. On his arrival at Crow Creek he was arrested by order of General Hammond, placed in the guard house and prevented from performing his duty. It is probable that General Hammond and Lieutenant Dougherty, the latter of whom is acting agent at Crow Creek, will be arrested and brought before the Territorial Court at Yankton, where the matter will be fully ventilated. Lieutenant Dougherty bases his action upon the position that civil law is subservient to military law, and that, therefore, officers of the court have no rights in Indian country. A condition of affairs similar to that at Crow Creek exists at the Lower Brule and Cheyenne River agencies, the civil agents there having been ejected and the agencies taken possession of by the military.

CANADIAN INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10, 1878.

In the Senate to-day Hon. Mr. Scott, referring to the threatened Indian troubles in the Northwest, stated that the law prohibiting the killing of buffalo by half breeds had been relaxed, and half breeds were now put on an equality with Indians and can kill buffalo when they require to do so. The government were in constant communication with the mounted police, and there was not the least possible cause for apprehending a hostile alliance between the Blackfeet and Sioux.

SEVERE STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10, 1878.

A heavy storm is raging along the line of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The cuts are drifted full of snow, and trains have been delayed for a half a day. Telegraph lines are down and news is meagre. This is the first interruption of travel on the road this winter. The storm, which is composed of snow, rain and wind, is moving south.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 11—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, warmer, cloudy rainy weather, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather from the southward, southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds, stationary temperature and higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds veering to warmer southeasterly, stationary followed by falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, followed by clearing weather, stationary and lower temperature, falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing weather, preceded in northern portions by rain areas, southwest to northwest winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer winds, mostly from northwest to southwest, and higher pressure.

The Ohio River will generally rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Grand Haven, Ludington, Milwaukee and Section 1.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	59	44	3:30 P. M.	59	52
6 A. M.	49	44	6 P. M.	51	52
9 A. M.	46	47	9 P. M.	46	50
12 M.	51	50	12 P. M.	48	50

Average temperature yesterday 48¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46¾

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

A STOCK DIVIDEND INSTEAD OF CASH—PRESIDENT GARRETT'S EXPLANATION OF THE SUBSTITUTION—A CONSERVATIVE POLICY TO REDUCE DEBT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10, 1878.

The action of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day in substituting stock for the usual cash dividend has created considerable surprise, and the action of the board was the subject of comment among bankers and business men generally. The board ratified the settlement of the State debt, according to the recent action of the Legislature, by consenting to the payment of the sum named in the act, $966,000.

The Finance Committe, which has had under consideration the subject of the dividend, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that a dividend of four per cent be declared on the capital stock of the main stem for the half year which ended 31st March ultimo, payable in the stock of the company on and after the 15th of May proximo.

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S EXPLANATION.

In explanation of the resolution, in connection with the recommendation of the Finance Committee to declare a dividend in stock, President Garrett remarked that although during the present administration, which had continued for twenty years, the dividends had been uniformly made in cash, even during the great war, at six, eight, nine and ten per cent per year, yet the form proposed by the committee was not at all novel in the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. At various periods prior to 1858, when the company needed money, rather than press sales of its bonds and securities it adopted the conservative plan of using a portion of its earnings by borrowing the sum from the stockholders and issuing therefor its stock. A large amount of the cost of the road between Cumberland and the Ohio River was supplied under this system, in order to aid the Pittsburg and Connellsville, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Virginia Midland, and to construct the Chicago, the Baltimore short line, the Cincinnati and Baltimore roads and other enterprises associated with its interests and development, the Baltimore and Ohio Company created a floating debt which it is the policy of the company to liquidate rapidly.

INTEREST IN CONNECTING LINES.

The company owns large amounts of the stocks and securities of its connecting lines, some of which it will be desirable to hold for the purpose of maintaining our interest and influence in regard to the policies and co-operative relations of those companies. But large amounts of the bonds of those companies now held can properly be sold when sufficiently advantageous rates can be obtained for them. The company has pursued so conservative a policy that it has heretofore paid from its net earnings through the action of its sinking funds, and by payments in cash from its net earnings $11,651,279 67 of mortgage indebtedness; and the annual earnings upon the property invested in its sinking funds and appropriations for the payment of its mortgage indebtedness amount to $682,000 annually.

PAYMENT OF FLOATING DEBT.

In pursuance of this conservative policy the committee has recommended that a portion of the earnings realized within the last six months—viz., four per cent, being $525,768, be used for the payment of the floating debt, and that stock be issued therefor. It will be noted that this dividend will be payable in the common stock of the company. This sum is thus added to the capital, on which an interest will be paid, but only such dividends as may be declared from the net earnings, at the discretion of the directors from time to time on the capital stock. While the floating debt has already been materially decreased yet this action will insure its more rapid reduction.

After the President's remarks the resolution of the Committee of Finance for the declaration of the dividend was unanimously adopted. The earnings for March on the main stem and branches were $1,137,413 94, being $44,419 95 more than for the same month of the preceding year.

RAILROAD CAR BURNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

EASTON, Pa., April 10, 1878.

The passenger car attached to the emigrant and express freight train leaving here for the West at half-past one A. M. via Lehigh Valley and East Pennsylvania railroads was totally destroyed by fire this morning, at Chain Dam, about one mile from this place. The car belonged to the Philadelphia and Reading road, and caught fire from the heating apparatus under the car. There were but few passengers in the car, all of whom escaped uninjured.

COLONEL SHEPHERD'S CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10, 1878.

General Hancock has instructed General Vogdes, at Fort Adams, to allow Colonel Shepherd to proceed to New York with his family. He can remain away one week, by order of General Hancock, if necessary, to settle his family. At the expiration of that term he will return here and serve out his sentence of one year's confinement in Fort Adams. Colonel Shepherd accordingly went to New York with his family to-night.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 10, 1878.

The Greenback National State Convention was held here to-day. Only about one-third of the counties in the State were represented. E. N. Gates was appointed Chairman. The platform adopted demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver, making it a full legal tender; that the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing with gold, and that Congress shall not authorize the issuance of interest bearing bonds of any kind. The following ticket was nominated:—For Secretary of State, M. Farnsworth; for Treasurer, M. L. Devin, and for Attorney General, C. H. Jackson.

A DISHONEST BANK OFFICER.

DENVER, Col., April 10, 1878.

It is publicly announced here that H. A. McIntire, president of the First National Bank of Lake City and vice-president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, has absconded with $70,000. The first disclosures were made quite recently, and showed that McIntire had in the interim following the death of the late president of the bank at Colorado Springs, and before the vacancy was supplied, secured from the deposits of this bank between $50,000 and $60,000. In addition to this he has hypothecated stock of the two banks with which he was connected amounting to $25,000. It is feared that the effect upon the Lake City Bank will be irreparable, and that further disclosures will swell the estimate already made.

DINNER TO BAYARD TAYLOR.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid gave a farewell dinner to Bayard Taylor last evening at the Union League Club. The guests included Mayor Ely, ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary Sherman, ex-Secretary Fish, ex-Secretary McCulloch, Judge Pierrepont, late Minister to the Court of St. James; William Cullen Bryant, General Hancock, Peter Cooper, John J. Astor, Royal Phelps, President Barnard, John Bigelow, Wayne MacVeagh, William Walter Phelps, Charles Dudley Warner, William D. Howells, Frederick E. Church, Murat Halstead and others.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The facts of a mysterious stabbing affray have just leaked out in Newark. According to a statement made to a reporter last night by Mr. James H. Van Houten, residing at No. 254 Bank street, that gentleman was on his way home from Pythagoras Lodge, F. and A. M., on Monday night when he was met by two strangers in Prospect street, near the corner of Elm (the lodge room being in the neighborhood). One of the two grasped Mr. Van Houten by the hand and gave him a Masonic grip. The other stabbed him in the neck, and inflicted a deep but not dangerous wound. The two then fled, and Mr. Van Houten made his way back to the lodge room and from thence was taken to his home and a physician called in. The wound was found to be close to a vital part—just grazing it. Mr. Van Houten has no idea who his assailants were. He says he has had some trouble with a brother Mason, who has brought charges of unmasonic conduct against him in Pythagoras Lodge, but refuses to believe that any mason would essay the rôle of an attempted assassin. He has also had trouble with his landlord, Colonel Burroughs. On Monday morning Mr. Van Houten says he received an anonymous note warning him not to attend the lodge that night. He has made no complaint to the authorities because of his inability to give any information as to the identity of his assailants.

SELLING CHURCH PROPERTY.

The trustees of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday received permission from Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings county, to sell certain of the property at the corner of Clinton street and Second place.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.

Mary Summers, of No. 319 Water street, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Tombs, yesterday, and charged William Powers with having assaulted her with an axe. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

A LUNATIC'S FREAK.

James Mehan, a former railroad employé, yesterday morning unlocked a number of switches in the Morris and Essex Railroad yard at Hoboken, and the switchmen called Officer Hammond, who arrested him. At the police station yesterday it was learned that the man was a lunatic.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN MIDDLETON ALMONTE.

"Ted" Almonte, the clown, whose antics in the sawdust of the circus and upon the stage have made him familiar to the public for years, died last evening. True to the instincts of his fun-loving nature, "fed's" last words were a jest. With a heroism common in his calling Almonte refused to succumb to disease, and, in spite of the complication of ailments that were slowly eating his life away, he declined to cast aside his motley, and day after day uttered his jests in the ring. On Tuesday afternoon he appeared at the matinée at Barnum's, but no one of those who smiled at his antics fancied for a moment they were looking upon a man who was about to sink into the grave. Yesterday Almonte was confined to his bed at his residence, No. 121 Third avenue, through the day, although he seemed to suffer little, and engaged in friendly conversation with such of his acquaintances as called upon him. Late in the afternoon he fell into a deep sleep, and awaking suddenly, passed away without a struggle.

Edwin Middleton Almonte was born in England, and at the time of his death was thirty-five years of age. When a youth he developed quite a taste for the profession he later on adopted. He was first engaged by Fred Jonette, and soon after travelled with Benjamin Bonn's Russian Circus. He was then three seasons with Sanger's Circus, and after that was engaged by Howe & Cushing. With them he came to the United States, where he passed two seasons, returning then to England, where he was employed by Hengler. He soon came back to the United States, and joined John H. Murray's Circus, and afterward Joel E. Warren's Great Pacific Circus. Since that he has been with Cushing & Cole and Jack Hudson. He went to South America with Chamie, and it is believed that he caught some of the malarial affections there. Of late he has been travelling with Barnum's circus, and this season he opened with it at the Rink and appeared there up to the time of his death. Almonte died of a combination of diseases, among which were enlargement of the heart and liver and consumption. He was Vice President of the Equestrian Benevolent Society, which organization will conduct his funeral on Sunday next at two o'clock. He leaves behind him a wife and two children.

CAPTAIN W. H. COOPER.

The latest mail advices from England report the death of Captain W. H. Cooper, one of the best known patrons of coaching in England. The deceased gentleman was identified with sporting pursuits very early in life, as he hunted with the Old Surrey as a boy and figured among the hard riding undergraduates at Oxford in the days of Mr. Drake and Jem Hills. A strong taste for driving also marked him out at the University, and this characterized him throughout his life, as, although he occasionally owned a low race horses, he would rather drive down "the afternoon Dorking" than go ten miles to see them run. In conjunction with the late Mr. Chandos Pole Captain Cooper horsed and drove the Brighton coach in 1872; but since then "Cooper's coach," as it was called, and the Dorking road, and the start from Hatchett's with such an artist as Captain Cooper on the box has been one of the London season sights. Last year an accident befell the coach by an overturn, owing to the pole breaking, and Captain Cooper sustained injuries which, although at the time not considered serious, were ultimately the cause of death. Captain Cooper, who was liked and respected by all who knew him, was in his fifty-ninth year.

JOSEPH N. CUNNINGHAM.

Joseph N. Cunningham, the well known civil engineer, died at his residence in East Providence, R. I., on Tuesday evening. He commenced his profession as assistant civil engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was also employed on the Boston, Providence and Stonington railroads. He was chief engineer on the railroad leading from Bridgewater, Mass., to Fall River, and he was also chief engineer of the Taunton and Mansfield, Norfolk county, Newburyport and several other branches of different roads. He was about sixty-eight years of age, and had been ill for some time.

GEORGE C. STANFIELD, PAINTER.

The death is announced by mail from London, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, of George C. Stanfield, the landscape painter. The deceased artist was the eldest son of Clarkson Stanfield, the world renowned marine painter, who died in 1867. He was born about 1822 and studied with his father. His first appearance on the walls of the Royal Academy was in 1856, when he exhibited a "Scene in Wales." His landscapes were bright in color, and are stated to have been rather meagre in sentiment.

JOHN L. BUNCE.

Mr. John L. Bunce, President of the Phœnix National Bank, in Hartford, Conn., died yesterday at the age of seventy-six years. He was cashier of the bank twenty-three years and president eighteen years. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens and one of the best known bankers in Connecticut.

REV. WILLIAM B. KINNEY.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. William B. Kinney died at his residence in Westerly, R. I. He was about thirty years of age. The greater part of his work has been in Canada East. He was a native of Mattapoisett, Mass., where his remains have been interred.

VERY REV. BASIL KEATING.

The Very Rev. Father Basil Keating, C. P., rector of St. Mary's Retreat, Dunkirk, N. Y., died yesterday at St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, N. J. He was in his thirty-ninth year at the time of his demise.

MAJOR E. WELCH.

Major E. Welch, formerly post trader at Fort McPherson and Camp Sheridan, Neb., and lately one of the heaviest property owners in the Black Hills, died at Deadwood on Tuesday.

MARTIN DE HERRERA.

A cable despatch from Madrid announces that Señor Martin de Herrera, formerly Minister of Justice, is dead.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

The funeral of Mr. John G. Farrington, one of the oldest residents of Harlem, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fourth avenue and 127th street. Mr. Farrington was born in Westchester county in 1798, but came to Harlem in 1812 and obtained a position in a grocery store. He had kept a store in the Twelfth ward for over sixty years.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S ILLNESS.

William M. Tweed is very sick at Ludlow Street Jail, confined to his bed, and is said to be afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Carnochan, his physician, was with him at a late hour last night, and regards Mr. Tweed's condition as likely to lead to fatal results, unless there is an improvement very speedily.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Bridgeton, N. J., boasts of a negro inhabitant named Jeremiah Welles, who is 112 years old. He was born in 1766, in the old tavern kitchen at Cantwell's Bridge, on the Appoquinimink Creek, in St. George's Hundreds, Newcastle county, Del., and when a mere babe was sold as a slave by his father to the proprietor of the tavern. At the age of nine he was sold to a Mr. Abey Cole, with whom he lived in bondage for twenty-six years. He remembers the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, and has a perfect recollection of many occurrences of those stirring times. During his slavery days with Cole he married and raised four children, three of whom are living now. In 1829 he married a Miss Susannah Buck, he being seventy-three and she eighteen years of age, by whom he had one daughter. With this daughter, who is thirty-five years of age, he now lives. The old negro shows the marks of his great age in his shrivelled skin and attenuated body. Although he has drunk whiskey and used tobacco all his life he does not betray any marks of dissipation. He has a deep chest, sinewy limbs and a strong, clear voice, while the grasp of his hand is as firm and as steady as it was half a century ago. His eyesight, however, is very poor. Twelve years ago, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, he was made a citizen of the United States.

ARRESTED FOR MALPRACTICE.

Rosella Worcester, a "female physician," was arrested last night by Captain Williams, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, at her residence, No. 149 Charles street, upon a charge of malpractice. Mrs. Worcester was taken to the Thirtieth street station house, where she gave her age as sixty-two years and her occupation as that of a midwife, and from thence to the New York Hospital to be identified by her alleged victim. The young woman was admitted to the New York Hospital a few days ago suffering from peritonitis, and yesterday, as she was in a dying condition, the Coroner was notified and took her ante-mortem statement, upon which the arrest was made.

LUNATICS TRANSFERRED.

The transfer of chronic insane patients belonging to Queens county—heretofore taken care of in State institutions at the county's expense—to the new County Asylum at North Hempstead has begun under the approval of the State Board of Charities. Yesterday thirteen of these unfortunates, twelve women and one man, were brought down from Poughkeepsie and placed in their new quarters. The transfer was made under the personal direction of the three County Superintendents of the Poor, assisted by Constable J. C. Ayres, of Glen Cove, and accompanied by Supervisors Lawrence and Clark. There are between twenty and thirty other patients at Ovid and elsewhere to be similarly transferred.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Public Docks yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair, a communication was received from Captain S. B. Luce, commanding officer of the United States training ship Minnesota, notifying the Board of his intention to anchor the Minnesota for the summer in the North River, off Twenty-third street, and asking that a suitable landing for ships' boats be constructed at or near the foot of that street. Captain Luce states that the ship's old position off Castle Garden is objectionable in many respects. It is dangerous to run small boats through such a fleet of tugs as are continually passing that place. The landing is unsuitable with a strong wind blowing from any point between south and northwest, and in fact many days it is impossible to use it, as the water washes over it. Foreign men-of-war would, in the opinion of Captain Luce, be much benefited by and would appreciate such a landing as he requests. The Board granted the request and authorized the Engineer to do the work at a cost not exceeding $400.

After a long sitting in executive session the Board adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN PARKS.

The receipts by the Brooklyn Park Commission for the month of March were $6,777 07.

THE COURTS.

Carrying on Lotteries Forbidden by the Constitution.

TROUBLES OF A SURETY.

A Coney Island Fire-Eater in a New Role.

In the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace, a cause was tried yesterday involving the question of what constituted a lottery. The action was brought by the Southern Association for the benefit of widows and orphans of the Southern States for breach of contract in the failure to comply with the conditions of a bond, which failure was alleged to have been made by John C. Butts, Benjamin Wood, Charles H. Murry, Nathaniel S. Morse and Henry Colton. Messrs. Alexander & Green appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Luther R. Marsh for the defendants. In July, 1867, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act authorizing the plaintiffs to distribute, by a system of chances other than a lottery system, all the lands of which they were in possession for the benefit of the beneficiaries of their association, and the act sets forth that they were to be exempt from all the penalties of carrying on a lottery. The members of the association very speedily found after their incorporation that they were not sufficiently versed in the ways of "raffles" to establish it with success, so they entered into an agreement with a man named W. G. Speers to take charge of it. Mr. Spears did not succeed, and he ultimately sold the contract to J. C. Betts, of New York. Betts entered into a contract with the association to pay them $1,000 a month, and also to pay the General Manager of the Association a salary of $4,500. The manager, under this appointment, was Colonel C. Q. Tompkins. Betts continued the raffle for about seven months, but did not pay the association a cent, and the action was brought to recover on the bond of $50,000, which Betts gave for the faithful performance of his duty. A lawyer named Elmore was the only witness, who testified that he became acquainted with the scheme of the plaintiff through Spears, who became a client of his, who employed him in the negotiation between Spears and Betts. He knew the modus operandi of the drawing and described it to the Court. He said that there were seventy-two numbers; that those numbers were publicly displayed; that of these were prizes, the remainder were blanks. These tickets being numbered tickets were placed in a box, the wheel of which was turned by a boy, whose eyes were covered with a handkerchief. The tickets were issued at $1 each. If one of the lucky numbers was drawn it was equivalent to drawing $5; if two, $25; if three, $200; if four, $500. He had played himself and had won as much as $90, but when he had got through his loss was about $12 on the entire drawing. There was next read the deposition of Henry A. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia, to the effect that the association was organized for good objects, and that he did not see anything wrong about it. He gave some of the names of the incorporators, among whom were T. G. Dudley; his own son, Wise, Dr. Wobb, a prominent physician of Richmond, and T. M. Balard, a man well known in Richmond. Some little laughter was occasioned in court by the reading of that part of the deposition in which Wise described himself as an un-regenerated and un-repentant rebel. The defendants charged that the charter was obtained by fraud and corruption, that the appellate courts of Virginia had decided that the raffle was a lottery. Judge Wallace directed a verdict for the defendants on the ground that the action could not be maintained, and that the contract in question contemplated the carrying out of a lottery, and that such lottery is forbidden by the constitution.

THE STRIKING TAILORS.

A case of considerable importance to the tailors' unions and merchant tailors and arising out of the late strike of the tailors with Messrs. Brooks Brothers has been on trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury for the past two days in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff, Michael Shea, hearing of the arrest of some of his fellow workmen by the Messrs. Brooks in March, 1876, went, in company with others, to the Mercer street police station for the purpose of rescuing assistance to some of the men who had been arrested and were then in custody. While in the station house, and, as he alleges, quite peaceable and orderly, he was arrested by Mr. John E. Brooke, one of the members of the firm of Brooks Brothers, and taken into custody. After being detained all night in the station house in a cell he was brought before Police Justice Kilbreth in the morning, and no charge being then made against him he was discharged. Thereupon he commenced suit against Mr. Brooks to recover $10,000 damages for this false arrest and imprisonment, claiming it was maliciously done by Mr. Brooks and for the purpose of intimidating him and compelling the men who had struck to yield to the terms proposed by the firm of Brooks Brothers, and also that the arrest, even if its cause was well founded, was without due process of law. The question of law in the case has been taken already to the General Term, who have held that the offence charged being simply a misdemeanor, both at statute and common law, the plaintiff could not be arrested without a warrant being first made against him and a warrant duly issued, except the act complained of was committed in the presence of the officer making the arrest. In the present case the plaintiff was simply standing in the station house at the time of his arrest, and was engaged in no unlawful act at the time. The defence is that it was the captain in charge of the station house who made the arrest, and that Mr. Brooks simply acquiesced after the same was done. All the testimony in the case was submitted yesterday and counsel are to sum up this morning.

CONEY ISLAND FIRE-EATER.

Visitors to Coney Island during the summer months, while strolling along the beach, could hardly have failed to notice a thick-set young man, with a bullet head, arrayed in spangles, whose accomplishments included that of lunching on hot coals. He could juggle, too, and perform other feats for a trifle, but his awe-inspiring act was that of eating fire. His name is "Billy" Sheppard, and he appeared yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve, in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions, as a complainant. Iterest of his "trunks" and "tights" and with his head shorn to the bone he told his mournful tale. During his occasional visits to fairs and other places where his audiences were wont to assemble Billy Martine, an overgrown Italian bootblack, alienated the affections of his better half. Some time during last month, however, a reconciliation took place and they repaired to the house of a mutual friend, No. 10 Jersey street, where bumpers of beer made matters lively. Martine followed them to the house in a wrathy mood and confronted Mrs. Sheppard, whom he charged with stealing his revolver from his room, which she had previously visited. Without much ado the enraged bootblack seized the woman and was about to throw her from a third story window, when the fire-eater rushed to the rescue and smote the Italian on the nose with his fist. The mace combatants then clinched, when Martine drew a stiletto and stabbed Sheppard three times on the head, inflicting painful though not serious wounds, from the effects of which he was confined in the hospital. This was his story as told to Assistant District Attorney Russell, while on the other hand the dark-eyed prisoner claimed that he only acted in self-defence and that he had not stabbed anybody. The jury promptly convicted Martine of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A well dressed man named John Reilly was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, Part 2, yesterday, charged with murder. The prisoner, it may be remembered, was arrested in this city for the crime for which he is now indicted, after an absence of thirteen years. The story goes that on the 21st of August, 1864, Officer John O'Brien entered the liquor saloon of Reynolds & Ryan, at Forty-first street and Ninth avenue, for the purpose of arresting Reilly, who was then under indictment as the leader of a gang of thieves who had successfully robbed several stores on Eighth avenue. Reilly, it is claimed, resisted the officer with all his might, and drawing a pistol from his forehead, inflicting a wound, from the effects of which the unfortunate victim died in a few days at St. Luke's Hospital. Reilly disappeared after the shooting, and for years all traces of him could not be found. So long ago he returned to this city, but so changed in appearance that his intimate friends could not recognize him. He was, however, finally identified and arrested. On searching the files of the District Attorney's office for the old indictment it was found on examination that a clerical error had been committed and the story goes that Officer O'Brien had been dead until the 31st of September, there being no such day in the calendar. This mistake rendered the indictment worthless, so that a new one had to be found by the April Grand Jury. When called to the bar yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Russell the prisoner looked pale and haggard. His counsel, Messrs. William F. Kintzing and John O. Mott, interposed a plea of not guilty and Judge Gildersleeve remanded him to await his trial.

NEW PLAN FOR PIERS.

In February, 1874, the Dock Department having in contemplation the construction of several piers on what was known as the "new plan" advertised for proposals furnishing several hundred thousand pounds of screw bolts, brace rods, washers and armature plates, a sufficient quantity to complete all the piers then in contemplation. Gustave Callemeyer and C. F. A. Dambmann, being much the lowest bidders, obtained the contract, which, by its terms, was to be completed in six months. Subsequently the Dock Department changed its plan, and so many of the articles specified in the contract thus became unnecessary they did not call for more than half the quantity contracted for. The contractors protested against this action and after considerable correspondence induced the department to call for the balance, which was furnished long after the expiration of the contract. Iron, meanwhile, had fallen considerably and Messrs. Callemeyer & Dambmann had to run their factory at a loss in order to fill these supplemental orders. They therefore bring suit to recover $12,293 and two years' interest as damages for non-fulfilment of the contract. The trial was commenced yesterday before Judge Donohue and a jury. In defence the city contends that the words "about 2,000 tons" which were used in the contract in connection with the quantities specified qualify the specifications so as to relieve the Dock Department from calling for more than they chose. Also, that it liable the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the cost of production on the day the contract expired, it not being fair that the plaintiffs should be put in any better position by the breaking of the contract than they would have been in had it been faithfully carried out by the Dock Department; and the bid of Callemeyer & Dambmann being so low as to leave them no margin for profit on their damage, the city contends, is substantially nothing. Mr. Thorndike Saunders appeared for plaintiffs, and Corporation Counsel W. C. Whitney and his assistants, A. J. Requier and E. H. Lacombe, for the city.

TROUBLES OF A SURETY.

In June, 1877, Catherine P. Scott, as administratrix of her deceased husband, John Scott, gave Walter W. Aikman and Robert E. Smith as her sureties. Upon their examination by Henry H. Morange, who appeared for the next of kin, they were found insufficient, and the administratrix was ordered to furnish an additional bondsman in the sum of $10,000 to justify in double the amount. After some delay, in January last Mrs. Scott gave as her additional surety Simon Bolivar. He swore he was a householder and had $27,000 in United States government bonds in his possession, and the Surrogate accepted him. William H. Schiefelin & Co. having a judgment of $2,500 against Mr. Bolivar, and having heard of his sudden good fortune, employed Mr. Morange to institute proceedings on said judgment. In February last supplementary proceedings were initiated against Mr. Bolivar, and he again swore that he had $27,000 of United States government bonds in his bureau at home in East Sixty-third street. A demand was then made upon him by the counsel for Schiefelin & Co. that he apply sufficient of these bonds to the payment of said judgment, but, upon the earnest solicitation of Mr. Bolivar, the proceedings were adjourned to next day, he promising to see the plaintiffs forthwith. Failing, however, so to do, Mr. Morange procured a warrant of arrest for Mr. Bolivar, but on the Sheriff going to his house it was ascertained that he had left and gone to New Jersey. Strict search, search warrants and all other means of vigilance he was arrested and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. Mr. Bolivar was brought into court yesterday before Judge C. P. Daly in the custody of the Sheriff, and after certain preliminaries Mr. Morange asked that an order be made that Mr. Bolivar apply so much of the bonds as would be sufficient to pay or stand committed until he comply with the order. Mr. Bolivar, who appeared for Mr. Bolivar, resisted the application; but the Court peremptorily granted it, remarking that the Sheriff would willingly go with him to get his bonds, and that in this manner he could easily extricate himself from embarrassment.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

Henry Clausen pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to the charge of selling adulterated milk, and Judge Sutherland fined him $10.

A police officer named William Fitzgerald gave a check for $25 on the Dry Dock Savings Bank in payment of a debt to John Downs, who raised it $100 and got the money. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A youth named Henry Sullivan was employed by Mr. Charles A. Byrne as messenger in the office of the *Dramatic News* in September last, and disappeared from that time until Monday, when he was arrested, and on being arraigned yesterday in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

Michael Nathasan was yesterday convicted of robbery, having, on the night of the 26th of last month, knocked down August Voelkel and forcibly taken $75 from his pocket. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to ten years in State Prison.

In the suit brought by James McHenry against the Erie Railway Company a motion was made yesterday before Judge Donohue to compel Mr. McHenry, as a non-resident, to file security for costs. The suit is in aid of McHenry's motion to allow him to intervene, in which he claims that the Erie Railway Company owes him some $2,000,000. Judge Donohue took the papers.

A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Van Vorst to confirm the report of the referee in the suit for divorce brought by Caroline Rampgan against Francis A. Rampgan. The referee, Mr. J. P. Leowith, found for the plaintiff, and also for $150 additional counsel fee and $75 per week alimony. The report was confirmed. Mr. Benjamin F. Russell appeared for the wife and Richard Merwin for the husband.

Some ten years ago Oscar Taylor brought a suit against Gustavus Conover, city, which was referred to Patrick H. Jones, who reported $6,000 as due the plaintiff. In February last the city obtained sixty days' time to make out a case. A motion was argued at length yesterday before Judge Donohue on the General Term calendar for May. Judge Donohue denied the motion, on the ground that there was no prospect of its being reached if put on the calendar.

Charles Hengin was fined $250, with the limited alternative of imprisonment for one month, by Judge Sutherland yesterday, for having committed an assault and battery upon his wife, Ella Meronda. The plaintiff charges the defendant with being an habitual drunkard and dangerous to live with. She charges him with having struck her a blow in the face. The case before Judge Donohue yesterday on a motion for alimony and counsel fee. After hearing Colonel Spencer on one side and Colonel George H. Hart on the other Judge Donohue took the papers.

There has already been published in the HERALD the facts of the suit brought by Thomas C. Clark against the Mechanics' National Bank of this city to recover some $27,000 alleged to have been deposited by the plaintiff in the bank, and payment of which was refused. The bank denied the deposit and its liability in the premises. After a trial which has occupied three days, before Judge *J. F. Daly*, in the Court of Common Pleas, a verdict was yesterday rendered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest, amounting to $31,874 75. A motion to set aside the verdict as unwarranted by the evidence will be argued in a few days.

Chief Justice Curtis yesterday handed down a decision in a motion made before him at Special Term by Mr. Spellisy in the case of Gruber & Howard, which occupied the greater part of last week in its trial. The motion was based on the grounds that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action and on surprise, and further on the exceptions to the charge, counsel for defendant claiming that the action was brought to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution, while the same was sent to the jury and decided by them on the question of excessive and excoriant levy, and that even on the latter question the jury were erroneously charged to find the whole value of the goods, with interest from the date of the levy, when they should have been instructed to find only for the excess of the levy over what was necessarily due to the plaintiff to recover the sum less in the original suit. The Chief Justice noted an exception to his decision on defendant's behalf for the purpose of appeal.

Caroline Knabb, as administratrix of her husband, has brought a suit against the Board of Charities and Correction to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, which, it is believed, was the result of the treatment he received in the Hospital. She charges that her husband, who was sick and disabled, applied for admittance in the hospital, and was treated by the physicians. She says they administered either to him in some unskilful or improper manner as to cause the death. The city demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Sedgwick yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 2, 64, 78, 97, 99, 131, 134, 151, 192, 193, 238, 239, 240, 279, 280, 281, 304, 305, 306, 307, 311, 316, 317, 318, 320, 321. Assessment cases.—Nos. 85, 99, 118, 125, 128, 142, 143, 149, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 164, 165, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Case on No. 846. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 994, 1451, 1003, 1458, 1145⅞, 1458, 1035, 1038, 1369, 1059, 1151, 1218, 1708⅝, 492, 424, 3153, 1257, 1590, 2005, 2050, 2647, 1503. Part 2—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 1043, 953, 969, 1344, 1364, 1452, 1375, 1350, 1408, 1431, 1406, 2057, 1566, 1573, 1476, 2719, 1596, 1602, 1599, 2038, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1625, 1626, 1647⅛, 1645, 1648, 1579, 415, 1651, 1654, 1666, 1667, 1671, 1672, 1341, 1680, 1682, 1685, 1687, 2039. Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence.—No. 1225. No cay calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—Trial Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Case on—No. 759. No day calendar. Trial Part 2—Held by Judge Speir.—Nos. 1053, 680⅝, 675, 621, 781, 864, 736, 471, 707, 172, 770, 851, 849, 809, 296. Part 3—Held by Chief Justice Curtis.—Nos. 830, 461, 760, 968, 817, 855, 162, 297, 779, 289, 627, 831, 836, 1013, 655, 236.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 14, 17, 30, 5, 20.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 2,466, 1438, 329, 2377, 958, 569, 1535, 264, 1226, 629, 1176, 727, 1769, 1328, 364, 2538, 1292, 449, 1961, 2278, 1066, 960, 2585, 2586, 1344, 486, 2170, 481, 1968, 2578, 1106, 1486. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 590, 736, 1448, 2020, 1149, 1452, 1277, 2140, 1430, 622, 468, 1300, 1417, 824.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Smyth.—Nos. 3447, 2741, 3831, 3332, 3804, 2778, 3149, 2817, 6726, 3271, 2644, 3265, 3223, 3247. Part 2—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 3262, 7442, 9256, 3433, 3589, 3597, 3616, 3618, 3634, 3640, 3643, 3655, 3623, 3672, 3673, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3916, 3918, 3919, 3923, 3924, 3926, 3927, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3935, 3940, 3941, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3949, 3952, 3956, 3961, 3967, 3969, 3972, 3975, 3978, 3979, 3980, 3982. Part 3—Held by Judge Nova.—Nos. 3418, 3479, 1890⅛, 3374, 3982, 4218, 3353, 3552, 4132, 23, 3084, 4421, 3274, 3379, 2376, 3474.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Charles Fiella, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Roth, assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Hays, James Graves and Thomas Walsh, gambling; Same vs. Thomas McCoy, assault and battery; Same vs. Rafaelle Griegs and Comba Griegs, grand larceny. Part 2—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. James Gallagher, robbery; Same vs. Thomas Taylor, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Waters and John Nagle, burglary; Same vs. Charles Landers, grand larceny; Same vs. Rachel Shaw and Annie Agnew, grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10, 1878.

In Court of Appeals, Wednesday, April 10, 1878:—Wilson vs. Dean.—Argument resumed and concluded. No. 205. Weich vs. The German-American Bank.—Argued by D. M. Porter for appellant; Samuel Hand for respondents.

No. 206. Schroeder vs. Gurney.—Submitted.

No. 207. Lawrence vs. Gallagher.—Argued by Sidney S. Harris for appellant; William H. Niles for respondents.

No. 32. Adair vs. Brimmer.—Argued by William W. McFarland for appellant; George F. Danforth for respondent.

Proclamation made and Court adjourned.

CALENDAR.

The calendar for Thursday, April 11, 1878, is as follows:—Nos. 294, 57, 50, 143, 131, 200, 187, 28.

A SOLDIER'S CRIME.

WILLIAM W. JAMISON, OF GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, PLEADS GUILTY TO A CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

William W. Jamison, a soldier-musician, doing duty at Governor's Island, was arraigned yesterday in Part 2 of the Court of General Sessions before Judge Gildersleeve, charged with robbery under circumstances that might well provoke a shudder. It would seem that on the night of the 4th inst., accompanied by a fellow soldier in uniform, he entered the Grapevine Hotel, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Sixth avenue. Mr. Alexander McClelland, the proprietor, was about closing up and refused to accede to their demands for whiskey, but finally consented to give them some seltzer water, which they drank without paying for. They thereupon proceeded to the reading room, and just as Mr. McClelland was about to warn them to leave he heard sounds of a desperate struggle. On going to the reading room he saw the unfortunate soldier prone on the floor covered with blood, and Jamison standing over him, pistol in hand. McClelland promptly ordered the two men to leave the premises, upon which Jamison turned upon and, presenting the pistol within an inch of his head, backed him to the bar, at the same time using the most loathsome expressions. In this critical moment Mr. McClelland tried to pacify his murderous visitor, but all his efforts were in vain, for the fiend fired the pistol twice in order, as he said, to show the proprietor that the pistol was not loaded with "chicken wheat."

After this flourish Jamison ordered McClelland to give him two of his best cigars, with which request the latter complied. But this concession did not appease him, and finding that he would not submit to further villainous demands McClelland grappled with his assailant and wrested the pistol from his grasp. But this was not all, for while McClelland was engaged in securing the pistol Jamison suddenly pounced upon him and dashed him to the ground, where he made a most determined effort to regain the pistol. The alarm was then raised and Officer Arnold's household was being aroused a police officer rushed to the scene and captured Jamison. Mr. McClelland had his thumb severely sprained, while his head was cut by the hammer of the pistol in his struggle to get the weapon from the soldier.

When Jamison was taken before a police magistrate the next morning he stated in extenuation that he was crazy drunk at the time of the occurrence and was altogether unconscious as to what had happened. The Grand Jury before whom the case was sent considered it one of a most aggravated character and found a true bill against the accused for robbery and another for felonious assault, with intent to kill.

The captain of the company to which Jamison belonged at Governor's Island was in the Court yesterday, and interested himself in his behalf on the ground of his previous good character.

Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty of assault with intent to kill, the full penalty for which is ten years in State Prison, and Judge Gildersleeve remanded the prisoner for sentence in order that certificates of his previous good character may be presented to the Court.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

At the close of the proceedings in the Vanderbilt will case, yesterday, Surrogate Calvin announced that it would require some extraordinary reason to induce him to prolong the time now set down for the hearing of the case. This includes to-morrow and nine days in the month of June. The Surrogate said he thought in all conscience that the case should be concluded in these ten hearings, as no fewer than sixty-nine witnesses had already been sworn. Judge Black is still ill and unable to be present.

The magnetic physician, Mrs. Clark, was cross-examined at length yesterday. Mrs. Clark said she was consistent in her statements, but was wholly unable to describe the Commodore's room or any of the furniture in the portions of the house she swore to having visited. She said the nurses who attended the Commodore in his last illness were present in court, but Mrs. Clark said she did not recollect ever having seen either. She said she had searched for the letter from the Commodore to Mr. Lord in the old trunk, but could not find it. Mr. Lord said he would call her husband and her sister-in-law to swear that she had received such a letter and that they had read it.

John F. Darry, a topographical engineer, swore to the Commodore's having used profane and violent language toward him on one occasion. Horace E. Brown testified that he knew the Commodore and conversed with him about Cornelius; the decedent said he wished Cornelius were in good health so that he could lean on him; witness lent Cornelius about $500; it was all repaid except $100, and one day witness spoke of this amount to the Commodore; the latter said, sharply, "I didn't think you were such a damned fool as to get rid of your money in that way; now you will have to wait for your pay, like Mr. Greeley and others who lent him money, until I am dead." Cornelius V. De Forest and Charles Stuart were sworn, but testified to nothing of any moment. A. Oakley Hall, E. K. Warren, Mrs. Marvin and other well known names were on the list of witnesses then called over by Mr. Lord. None of them were present, and the case was adjourned until Friday.

STARTLING NEWS.

A young man, with a singularly fertile imagination, is Thomas Smith, of No. 38 Mulberry street. "Catchpenny Tom" is his sobriquet, and he seems to deserve it, for more than once in the past he has enriched himself by hoaxing a credulous public. It is not long since abiders in the Fifteenth ward were horrified by the announcement that the Brooklyn Bridge had fallen down, and when the third term controversy was warmest people were aroused by Tom from their beds by his stentorian declaration that Grant had been assassinated. At about midnight on Tuesday West Washington place resounded with the dreadful tidings that war had been declared between England and Russia. Tom was "Catchpenny Tom" again at work, and he further ventilated his geographical knowledge by adding that there was "fighting going on in Dublin." Officer Seaman, on hearing him at the moment when he was most vociferous, and discovered that his extras were advertising sheets of a weekly story paper containing an illustration and opening chapters of "Robert Emmet; or, True Irish Heroism." Tom was brought before Judge Duffy yesterday, but, in no way abashed, he said that he had come across the papers last night and owing to his defective reading capacity he was led to believe that there was a fight and a row in Dublin and so he proceeded to ventilate the news. His fine of $10 he was unable to pay and consequently was locked up.

FOGARTY VS. FOGARTY.

It is now more than a year since Dennis Fogarty left his wife and a couple of sturdy miniatures of himself in possession of the emoluments of a Ninth avenue grocery store. He went to Chicago, and so long did he remain there that "the little ones at home" despaired of seeing any more of him. Mrs. Fogarty herself was sceptical on this point, and, believing that she was thrown on her own resources, she prosecuted business with new energy, and, anyways, succeeded in stocking the place and in faring well in her humble way. Affairs were beginning to prosper when back comes Dennis from Chicago and forthwith installs himself as the lord and master of the whole establishment. This assumption of sovereignty was disputed by Mrs. Fogarty, and domestic strife ensued. Yesterday morning Dennis came before Judge Duffy to show why he should control the means of ingress to the place, but was told that the law had equal claims at least. In the afternoon back he came to protest against her being left in possession of the key, as that meant domestic ostracism or himself. He claimed that he sent money from Chicago, and that the stock in the store, owned the furniture and has various other contrary rights which should be taken into consideration; but the Judge declined to interfere further. The last heard of the case was Mr. Fogarty inquiring if he could get a warrant if she interfered with him, and Mrs. Fogarty requesting the same privileges if he molested her. Both of these queries were answered in the affirmative, so that may not be the last of it.

DEATH OF A DESPERADO.

Henry Eckert, of Morrisania, yesterday spied a tomcat in the act of attacking his fowl, who were peacefully turning up the soil in search of a vagrant worm. Mr. Eckert seized a shotgun, and a moment later Thomas was ready for the undertaker. Officer Dakin took charge of the remains and afterward escorted Eckert to the Harlem Police Court. The prisoner excused himself for the murder on the ground that the deceased had previously assassinated more than a dozen of his pets. Judge Wandell fined the prisoner $1.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION—LIST OF THE APPOINTMENTS FOR 1878.

After the opening of the Conference yesterday in First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the committee of inquiry previously appointed in Rev. S. Howland's case reported that there was good ground for bringing charges against him. The case was thereupon referred to the Presiding Elder, who, under the discipline, will call a court, and Dr. Buckley was requested to present his charges and proofs before that court. The general tenor of the charges are of petty swindling in commercial dealings and general untruthfulness. The court will sit in this vicinity.

A collection amounting to $771 was taken up for four poorly paid preachers, one of whom, Mr. Tompkinson, was driven from his parish in West Granby, Conn., for pushing the trial of liquor manufacturing members of the church there. Two of the accused withdrew from the church, but the others transferred the property from the Methodist Episcopal Church to independency. Mr. Tompkinson gets about $450 of the amount raised.

Various reports were read, one of which, condemning church amusements, fairs and the like, as contrary to the Word of God, the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, and as lowering the tone of piety, and especially demoralizing to the young, drew forth some discussion; but a resolution attached to it condemning those practices was adopted, while the report itself was laid on the table.

The stewards distributed $8,355 among the superannuated preachers. Revs. B. Pillsbury and W. McAllister were appointed a committee on interdenominational comity to represent the Conference in Hartford during the summer. A resolution asking the Conference to express its wish that the limitation of three years might be removed from the pastoral term was indefinitely postponed.

Drs. Fowler and Curry addressed the Conference on their respective publications. Without the knowledge and against the protest of the chairman of the Committee on Publications other members of the committee, on their individual responsibility, expunged a couple of paragraphs from the report before reading. This act created a little dissatisfaction and was condemned in itself, but the report as thus made was finally adopted.

The standing of the Conference in brief are as follows:—Church-s, 284; value, $4,420,100; parsonages, 100; value, $704,800; full members, 38,570; probationers, 4,551; Sabbath schools, 283; scholars, 43,202; officers and teachers, 5,842; money raised for pastoral support, $186,146; deficiency on this account, $17,953; for bishops' support, $2,166 60; for Conference claimants, $7,622; for missions, $27,688; for church extension, $2,236; for Sunday School Union, $703; education, $465; for Freedmen's Aid, $912, and for American Bible society, $562.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS 1878.

The following are the appointments of preachers for the next year in Brooklyn and vicinity and the east side of New York. The distant stations of the Conference are omitted. After reading them the Conference adjourned sine die.—

NEW YORK EAST DISTRICT—Rev. C. Fletcher, Presiding Elder. New York City—Seventeenth street, F. W. Ware; Twenty-seventh street, C. E. Glover; Thirty-first street, C. F. Deems; Fiftieth street, W. P. Corbitt; Sixty-first street, J. E. Cookman; Seventy-sixth street, G. H. Goodsell; Eighty-second street, to be supplied; One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Second avenue, L. S. Weed; North New York, G. Stillman; Westchester and Bronxdale, to be supplied; West Farms, to be supplied; City Island, T. N. Laine; Williamsbridge, A. Bangs; New Rochelle, S. M. Hammond; Upper New Rochelle, to be supplied; Mamaroneck, J. W. Bosch; Rye, A. Hill; Portchester, W. I. Pray.

NEW YORK DISTRICT—J. L. Peck, Presiding Elder.—New York—John street, B. T. Abbott; Forsyth street, R. S. Putney; Alanson Church, R. Crook; Allen street, G. W. Woodruff; Willett street, J. E. Searles; Second street, R. C. Putney; Seventh street, J. L. Gilder; Eleventh street and Wesley Chapel, A. C. Morehouse.

BROOKLYN—Summerfield Church, G. F. Kettell; First place, W. W. Bowdish; Carroll Park, A. D. Sanford; Warren street, C. W. Gallager; William street, B. Reeve; Eighteenth street, R. W. Jones; Grace (Seventh avenue), J. S. Breckenridge; Hanson place, J. M. Buckley; Fifth street, J. Blake; State Prison, G. W. Miller; Simpson Church, C. N. Sims; New York avenue, D. A. Goodsell; Embury Church, C. Buchman; Nostrand avenue, J. Pullman; Green avenue, G. L. Harris; James Church, G. L. Thompson; Swedish Mission, A. Erickson; Park Avenue Mission and Cook street, N. Hubbell; Wesley Church (Tompkins avenue), J. H. Stansbury; Cedar street, C. K. True; St. John's, A. M. Chapman; Central Church, T. H. Burch; South Second street, J. Parker (second); South Third street, W. C. Steele; St. Mark's Mission, to be supplied; Gothic Church, M. L. Scudder; North Fifth street, W. F. Steer; Leonard street, to be supplied.

GREENPOINT—First Church, J. W. Barnhart; Tabernacle, W. H. Simonson; Hunter's Point, A. Graham; Dutch Kills, to be supplied; Astoria, J. Pilkington; Newtown, Middle Village and Maspeth, W. Ross; Flushing, L. P. Perry; Whitestone, W. C. Blakeman; Great Neck, M. D. Buell; Hempstead, C. E. Miller; Roslyn, to be supplied; Glen Cove, J. Bragg; Glen Cove, E. Warriner; Glen Wood, to be supplied.

BROOKLYN DISTRICT—A. S. Graves, Presiding Elder. Brooklyn—Sands street, L. Parker; York street, A. C. Stevens; Washington street, D. O. Ferris; Johnson street, W. H. Russell; Pacific street, W. W. Clarke; Dover and Perth Amboy (Danish Mission), B. Schmidt; Norwegian Mission, O. P. Petersen; East New York and Newtown, Gilbert Hills, N. M. Ferry; Flatoush, T. D. Littlewood; Flatlands, S. A. Sands; Parkville, J. A. Roche; Gravesend (Sheepshead Bay), to be supplied; Bayridge and Unionville, A. McAllister; Jamaica, J. Hamilton; Hempstead, S. H. Still, Rockaway, &c., W. W. McGuire; Pearsalls, G. W. Fordham; Rockville Centre, F. Brown.

NASSAU PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Nassau commenced its session in the First Presbyterian Church at Huntington on Monday evening. The Rev. Mr. Bradner, of Glen Cove, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon on "The Relation of Parents to Their Children." The officers elected for the ensuing six months are as follows:—Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Oyster Bay; Clerk, the Rev. Mr. Symington, of Roslyn. On Tuesday George H. Lee, of the First Church of Huntington, was received under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. Delegates to the General Assembly to be held at Pittsburg were elected as follows:—The Rev. Franklin Noble, of Hempstead; the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Smithtown; Judge John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica; Eoenezer Kellum, of Hempstead. The evening was devoted to discussion upon "Parents' Duty to Children in Matters of Religious Training."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry Messrs. E. P. Fabbri, Henry E. Hawley and De Witt C. Hayes were elected members of the Board; Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Hugh N. Camp, George F. Betts, Charles Ely, F. G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, D. S. Egleston, A. Van Rensselaer and Charles Lanner were elected trustees for the ensuing year. The annual report showed that the number of persons fed was more than 900 pupils in the school and 824 inmates of the institution. Four hundred and fourteen thousand meals were given at a cost or less than 3⅞ cents per meal. Two thousand garments and 1,400 pairs of shoes were used. The receipts were $29,873 16; expenditures, $30,396 33. The present indebtedness of the House is $9,285 67; cost of support per capita, $76 63.

A ROUNDSMAN REBUKED.

Mr. Max H. Bender, associate editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, returned home on the evening of the 25th ult. and found his wife in tears. She said she had been insulted by a gang of rowdies at the corner of First avenue and Seventh street. Mr. Bender went in search of an officer to make known his grievances. Seeing Roundsman Lindeman in prolonged and familiar conversation with a female up the avenue Mr. Bender advanced and made his complaint, saying "officer, there is a case on the corner which needs your attention." The officer replied, "I am attending to a case now that is of more importance." "Then, if you refuse to disperse those loafers who have insulted my wife, and whose profane language can be heard from even here, I demand your number." The roundsman complied with the demand, adding, in a mandatory way, "Now, make the most of it, and clear out or here, quick." "I am a property holder and a taxpayer," said Mr. Bender, "and it is your business to protect, and not insult citizens." "If you are not off the walk to me in that insolent way," said Roundsman Lindeman; "I'll lock you up if you don't shut up," and, as Mr. Bender remained to brave the official threat, the forcible ejectment was effected in a rough, and, apologizing to his female friend for having to leave her so abruptly, he marched the unfortunate but sturdy Bender to the station house, where he lodged a charge of disorderly conduct against him. Sergeant Berguold would not entertain the complaint, and discharged Mr. Bender from custody. The latter sought redress from President Smith at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and, in support of his testimony the roundsman gave several interesting exhibitions of his temper, which called forth the mild rebuke from the Court, "Roundsman, you are allowing yourself to get too much excited here."

"That was just the trouble in the case in question, Your Honor," said Mr. Bender sententiously.

VEXATIOUS EXCISE.

The new Excise Board have given notice to all unlicensed dealers that unless their applications are handed in before the first day of May they will be prosecuted. A great majority of these keep what are called "three cot" houses, and fearing to submit their applications and be refused, have waited, in the hope that relief would come from Albany. Now that they are pushed they are bitter in their denunciation of the country members of the Legislature, and charge them with corrupt motives in defeating the Daly bill. It is the general opinion among them that it was lost only because the price of "putting it through" was not forthcoming.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales were made yesterday on the Real Estate Exchange:—

BY R. V. HARNETT.

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—John A. Goodlett, referee—of the three story brick building, with lot 22.9x80 ft. No. 2 W. 4th st., s. s., 22.7 ft. e. of Mercer st., to plaintiff $18,000

Also partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas—William S. Kelley, referee—of the three story brick houses, with lots together in size 37.11x90.10, Nos. 721, 723 and 725 East 6th st., n. s., 272.1 ft. e. of av. C, to Margaret M. Gallagher 18,450

Also Superior Court foreclosure sale—G. Hauchel, referee—of one lot, 25x98.9, on West 36th st., s. s., 425 ft. e

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Less Active and Lower.

GOLD 100 3-4 A 100 5-8.

Government Bonds Weak, States Dull and Railroads Irregular.

Money on Call Active at 6 a 7 Per Cent.

WALL STREET, }
WEDNESDAY, April 10—6 P. M. }

It has been uphill work for the bulls on 'Change to-day, and downhill work for pretty much every kind of speculative property. A "*factis descensus*," of course, as is always the case with a market that has neither public nor bears to sustain it. Shortly after the opening prices began to slip, quietly at first, more rapidly afterward, and with something approaching a plunge before the close. Happily the pace exhausted the motive power, and the decline was checked before material damage was done. Nevertheless such as was experienced was sufficient to reduce values from ¼ to 2 per cent, and to leave the market at the close in a decidedly uncertain and feverish state. The action of the Senate yesterday in passing the Union Pacific Sinking Fund bill was regarded as very thoroughly bottling up Mr. Gould, and a vague alarm prevailed that the event might lead to free sales of Northwestern common on his part and an abandonment of the effort to control the election. The reasoning is certainly not very logical, for it would seem that if $5 per cent of the Union Pacific net earnings are to be diverted from its treasury the part of wisdom would be to acquire enough additional facilities to restore them. Howbeit, the defeat of Gould was taken to imply a weakness in the Northwestern movement, and shares were pressed for sale at a loss of 1¾ per cent on the day's business. The good bull manners of the rest of the list were quickly corrupted by the evil communication thus afforded them, and the business of manufacturing lower prices became the occupation of everybody for the rest of the day. Lake Shore, the graugers and the anthracites were unhappy together to about the same degree, and even the gossamers lost more than they could afford to lose under the present attenuated condition of their quotations. Thus, Ohios dropped back to 10¾, and Pacific Mail from 20¾ to 17¾—the latter property, however, is famous for having screws loose, and probably a new one was reported to-day. So far we have mentioned but one cause for the decline, and that not the most important one. Shortly after midday a telegram from Baltimore announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had passed its dividend. Subsequently it became known that the *cash* dividend had been passed, but that a scrip dividend of 5 per cent had been made in lieu of it. The correction was sufficient to check the downward impetus to the market which had been created by the error, but was not strong enough to rally the market at the close. The two circumstances alluded to, falling upon a market which was naturally depressed by the gloomy weather, have reversed the course of speculation for the moment, but there are no reasons to believe that the decline will be either serious or lasting.

OPENING PRICES.

The opening prices of stocks at the Board to-day were:—New York Central, 106⅜; Erie, 11½; Lake Shore, 66⅜; Wabash, 19⅜; Northwestern, 49¼; do. preferred, 72½; Rock Island, 102¾; Milwaukee and Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 71¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 54¾; New Jersey Central, 105⅞; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 55; Morris and Essex, 77½; Michigan Central, 68¾; Quincy, 108; Chicago and Alton, 73¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 11¾; do. preferred, 26¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 11; Western Union, 82½; Pacific Mail, 20¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations at three P. M.:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
At & Pac Tel	20	21	Kansas Pacific	7⅞	8
Chi & NW	47¾	48	Lake Shore	66⅜	66¾
Chi & NW pref.	71¾	72	Michigan Cent	67¾	68
Chi, R I & P	101¾	102	Morris & Essex	76½	76¾
Chi, B & Q	102⅜	102¾	Mil & St Paul	45	46¾
C, C & I C	28	28¾	Mil & St Paul pf	71½	72
C, C & I	28	28¾	Mariposa	1⅜	2
Cleve & Pitts	74⅞	75¾	Mariposa pref	3	5
Chi & Alton	73¾	73⅞	N Y Central	106⅜	106¾
Chi & Alton pf	98¾	99	N J Central	16	16¾
Con Coal	24¾	27	N J Southern	1¼	1½
Canton	10	10	Ohio & Miss	10¾	10¾
Del, Lack & W	54¾	54¾	Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾
Del & Hud Can	54¾	54¾	Pennsylvania		54¾
Adams Express	101¾	102¾	Pitts & Ft W	90	91
American Ex	50½	51	Quicksilver	17	18
U S Express	48½	49¼	Quicksilver pref	30	32
Wells-Fargo Ex	89½	90	St L & I M	8	8¾
Erie	10¾	10¾	St L K C & N	4¾	4¾
Erie pref	23	24¾	St L K C & N pf	22½	23
Harlem	147	149	Tol, W & West	19¾	19¾
Han & St Jo	11¾	11¾	Union Pacific	67⅜	68
Han & St Jo pf	25	26¾	West Union Tel	81	81¾
Illinois Central	75¾	75¾			

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call continues active at 7 per cent, with a few exceptional loans at 6 per cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying at 1-16 premium, selling at ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, par, 3-16 a ¼ premium; New Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank par; St. Louis, 75 premium; Boston, par, and Chicago, par. Foreign exchange has been firm, and shortly after noon the leading drawers advanced their rates to 4.87 for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and to 4.89½ for demand. Actual business was at slight concessions.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened at 100¾ and closed at 100⅝, all the sales of the day having been at those figures. The carrying rates were 4½, 5 and 4 per cent.

GOLD CLEARINGS AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Gold balances	$1,566,300
Currency balances	1,611,279
Gold clearings	19,033,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$56,333,779
Currency balances	2,711,353
Gold exchanges	4,943,284
Gold balances	766,093

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weak to-day and slightly lower, closing at the following quotations:—

	Bid.	Ask'd.
United States currency sixes	118	118½
United States sixes, 1881, registered	107¾	107¾
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	107¾	107¾
United States sixes, 1865, new, reg	104¾	104¾
United States sixes, 1865, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States sixes, 1867, registered	107¾	107¾
United States sixes, 1867, coupon	107¾	107¾
United States sixes, 1868, registered	109¾	110
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	109¾	110
United States ten-forties, registered	103¾	103¾
United States ten-forties, coupon	103¾	103¾
United States fives, 1881, registered	103¾	103¾
United States fives, 1881, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered	102¾	103
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon	103	103¾
United States fours, 1907, registered	100¾	100¾
United States fours, 1907, coupon	100¾	100¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board to-day were dull and steady, with sales confined to Virginia sixes deferred and Missouri State sixes.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were irregular but generally lower, and the following were the changes compared with last previous sales:—A decline of ¾ in Michigan Central sevens, ¾ in St. Paul (I. and M. division), ¼ in do. sinking funds, Wabash firsts (St. Louis division ex matured coupon), Canada Southern debenture certificates and Central Pacific gold bonds, and ¼ in Central Pacific firsts (San Joaquin branch). There was an advance of ¾ in Great Western firsts of 1888 and Wabash seconds, and ¼ in Ohio and Mississippi seconds.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report consols firm at a slight advance, the closing quotations being 94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were firm at an advance of ¼ a ⅜ per cent. Erie rose to 11, preferred to 25, and Illinois Central to 76¾, but the last named subsequently reacted to 76. Pennsylvania Central declined to 29 and Reading to 14. Bar silver is lower, being quoted at 54 1-16d. per ounce. At Paris rentes declined to 109f. 30c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 15c. The closing prices in London were:—Consols for money, 94⅜; do. for account, 94⅜; new 4½ per cent bonds, 106¾ a 104¾; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 108¾ a 105⅞; ten-forty bonds, 106⅛; fives of 1881, 105⅞; Erie common shares, 11; do. preferred shares, 25; Illinois Central, 76.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks were:—

	Bid.	Asked.
City sixes, new	113	113½
United Railroad of New Jersey	119	119½
Pennsylvania Railroad	28¾	28¾
Reading Railroad	13¾	13¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	38¾	39
Catawissa Railroad preferred	32	35
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8	8⅜
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	6½	7
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	17½	17¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6¾	6¾
Reading Railroad	13¾	13¾
Central Transportation	34¾	35

MINING SHARES.

The following were the opening prices of mining stocks at San Francisco to-day:—Gould & Curry, 6; Savage, 8¾; Chollar Potosi, 24; Ophir, 29; Hale & Norcross, 7½; Crown Point, 4; Yellow Jacket, 6; Belcher, 2½; Virginia Consolidated, 20; California, 29¾; Overman, 11; Raymond & Ely, 4; Best & Belcher, 15½; Union Consolidated, 5; Alpha, 6; Sierra Nevada, 3; Mexican, 9½; Eureka Consolidated, 49; Justice, 6; Utah, 8½; Trip Top, 2; Navajo, 1½.

The closing prices in San Francisco were:—

Alpha	6	Kentuck	3
Belcher	2½	Mexican	10¾
Best & Belcher	15½	Northern Belle	8¾
Bullion	3¾	Overman	11
Consolidated Virginia	19½	Ophir	29¾
California	29¾	Raymond & Ely	4¾
Chollar	24¾	Silver Hill	1
Confidence	9¾	Savage	9¾
Caledonia	2	Segregated Belcher	20
Crown Point	4¼	Sierra Nevada	3
Exchequer	1¾	Union Consolidated	4¾
Gould & Curry	6	Yellow Jacket	6¼
Hale & Norcross	8¾	Eureka Consolidated	50
Julia Consolidated	3	Grand Prize	6½
Justice	6¼	Alta	6¾

MEMORANDA.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day declared a scrip dividend of 4 per cent.

The following securities were sold at auction in New York to-day:—

593 shares Phenix National Bank, 78; 190 National Park Bank, 93; 148 Metropolitan National Bank, 117½; 200 Bank of New York National Banking Association, 107⅜; 404 American Exchange National Bank, 99½; 100½; 270 Merchants' National Bank, 103½; 225 Continental National Bank, 75¾ a 76; 10 Bank of America, 135; 86 National Shoe and Leather Bank, 109; 30 St. Nicholas National Bank, 70½; 5 Market National Bank, 101; 40 Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad Co., 66; 8 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, 60; 1,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company scrip, 54¾; $1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company seven per cent convertible bond, due 1900, interest January and July, 79¾; $280 New York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1868, 50; $24,540 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip—viz., $1,190 of 1871, 92; $2,650 of 1872, 88; $4,330 of 1873, 82¾; $8,750 of 1874, 81; $5,720 of 1875, 79; $1,710 of 1877, 74; 8 shares Fourth National Bank, 90; 30 Morris and Essex Railroad Company, 76¾ a 77; 87 Sun Mutual Insurance Company, 50c.; 2 Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $1 00; 357 Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 92c. a 91c.; 50 Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, $1 32½; 14 Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $5c.; 10 Commercial Fire Insurance Company, $1 00; 1 Jersey City water loan, 108¾; $5,000 Rochester City Water Works loan, 104¾; $4,000 Ouise State six per cent registered bonds, 105¾; $9,000 Central Park Fund, 98; $3,000 New York Central Railroad Company, 105⅝; $3,000 City of Louisville, Ky., bonds, 97; $10,000 City of Brooklyn six per cent loan, 107¾; $1,000 Kingston water bonds, 96; 20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, 70¾; Jefferson Railroad Company first mortgage sevens, 77; 60 shares Commerce Insurance Company, 60; 9 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Company, 70; 262 shares Continental Fire Insurance Company, 158¾ a 155; 36 shares Equitable trust Company, 90; 60 shares Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, 90½; 100 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Banks, 90¾; 62 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, 71; City of Elizabeth, N. J., sevens, 83; Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company first mortgage sevens, 40¾.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN.

	Receipts at Chicago—				Shipments.	
	April 10,	April 11,	April 10,	April 10,	April 10,	April 10,
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1878.	1878.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	49,000	39,380	7,365	45,483	37,580	
Corn	74,000	74,965	128,636	272,962	209,762	
Oats	10,720	13,669	27,490	43,011	23,149	
Rye	—	2,957	1,830	4,556	16,629	
Barley	1,500	6,700	4,900	8,248	5,102	
Totals	68,715	111,262	170,241	376,954	291,213	
Flour, bbls	10,826	8,425	6,655	16,175	10,778	
Hogs	9,057	9,516	10,743	18,000	—	

	Receipts at Milwaukee—				Shipments.	
	April 10,	April 11,	April 11,	April 10,	April 10,	
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1878.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
Wheat	24,941	12,970	4,200	107,900	217,500	
Corn	3,040	1,750	1,080	400	400	
Oats	—	600	4,410	2,500	3,700	
Rye	710	1,100	350	4,900	15,000	
Barley	1,210	4,630	114	900	—	
Totals	29,901	21,080	10,154	116,600	236,600	
Flour, bbls	3,158	3,410	5,102	7,600	10,500	
Hogs	—	—	217	—	—	

Mercury in Chicago, 47 deg. above; clear. Wheat in Chicago. Opening price 107¾, May.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1878.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

$1000 N W e g bds	97¾	100 shs Northwest pf	71¾
100 shs Del & Hud	82¾	100 Del, Lack & West	54¾
100 Western Union	82¾	600 do	55
100 do	83	500 do	55⅛
500 do	82¾	1100 do	55¼
200 Canton	15	400 do	55⅛
100 do	14¾	100 do	55¼
100 Pacific Mail	20¾	300 do	55⅛
100 do	20¾	300 do	54⅝
200 do	20⅝	80 St Paul	46¾
500 Erie	11¼	100 do	46¾
800 Erie	11¾	100 do	47
400 do	11	100 do	46¾
100 do	10⅞	500 do	46¾
100 do	11	400 do	46¾
100 Michigan Central	68¾	200 do	46¾
50 do	68¾	300 do	46⅞
20 do	68¾	400 do	46¾
700 Lake Shore	66¾	100 do	46⅝
500 do	66⅝	200 do	46¾
700 do	66⅜	200 do	46⅞
100 do	66¾	100 St Paul pf	73
800 do	66⅝	200 Rock Island	103
300 do	66⅜	100 do	102¾
400 do	66¾	50 do	103
1400 do	66⅝	300 Wabash	19¾
100 do	66¾	600 do	19⅝
100 Union Pacific	68	100 do	19¾
10 N J Central	104¾	200 do	19⅝
600 Northwestern	49¾	100 do	19¾
1000 do	49¾	100 do	19⅝
100 do	49¾	6 N Y N H & H	158½
100 do	49	100 Morris & Essex	76¾
200 do	48¾	100 Chi, Bur & Que	103
800 do	48⅝	100 Ohio & Miss	11
300 do	48¾	100 do	10¾
30 do	48¾	400 do	11
500 do	48⅝	100 do	10¾
300 Northwestern pf	72¾	600 do	10¾
100 do	72		

10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '81, c	107⅜	$10000 5's, 10-40, c bc	105⅝
1000 US 5-20's, '67, c	106⅜	1000 do c	105⅝
25000 US 5's, 10-40, c	105⅝	5000 US 4½'s, '91, bc	103⅝
10000 do c	105⅝	4000 US 6's, cur c	118⅜
700 do	105⅝		

11:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, r	107⅜	$25000 US 4½'s, r, '91	103
30000 US 5-20, r, '65	104⅜	21400 US 4's, r, 1907	100⅜
50000 US 5-20, r, '67	107⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1000 Va 6's, def	43	300 shs Un Pacific	96
1000 Chi, R & P 6's, con	103	do	97
8000 C, C, I & I 6's, r c	108	do	97
2000 do bc	107⅞	do	97
5000 C, I, R & P 6's, 1st	105	do	97
do bc	107⅞	do	97
4000 Mil & St P, I & M 7	90	do	97
1000 Mil & St P, I & M 8	98	do	97
4000 Albany & Susq 7	96	20 do	97
4000 Mich Cen 8's, c	110¾	100 Chi & N W	48
1000 Mich Cen 8's, bc	110¾	do	48
15000 N Y Cen 1st con	110⅝	100 do	48
3000 N Y Cen 1st con	110⅝	100 do	48
2000 Ohio & Miss 7's	83	200 do	48
1000 Ohio & Miss 2d	63	2500 do	48
1000 do	63	100 do	48
1000 Un Pac 1st	105¾	100 do	48
6000 Un Pac 1st	94	600 do	48
1000 C, C & I con 1st	100	300 do	48
3000 do	100	200 do	48
9000 C, C & I 1st bc	110	100 Chi & N W pf	71
10000 C, C & I 7's, con	100	100 do	71
11000 Gt West 2d, con	72	100 do	71
do c	72	400 Chi, M & St P, bc	85
10000 Tol & Wab, 8th, c		100 do	85
do c	74½	100 do	85
3000 Tol & Wab 1st	79	100 do	85
15000 Can So deb ctfs	67¾	600 do	85
7000 E T, Va & Ga 1st	99	2200 do	85
1000 Cin Ind & St L 1st	90	100 Wabash	19¾
4000 Pac 1st, S Jor bc	85¾	200 do	19¾
55 shs Fourth Nat Bk	98	100 do	19¾
1100 Am'rican Ex bc	49	100 do	19¾
100 do	49	200 do	19¾
200 Mariposa Min	1¾	100 do	19¾
100 Mariposa Com	10	100 do	19¾
100 Del & H Canal	54¾	400 do	19¾
10 Del, L & West	54¾	100 Del, L & West	54¾
100 West Un Tel	82¾	500 do	55¼
400 do	82¾	900 do	55¼
200 do	82	200 do	55¼
200 N Y C & Hud	106⅜	200 do	55¼
100 Pac Mail	20	700 do	55¼
200 do bc	20⅛	100 Morris & Essex	76¾
200 Plumas	3	60 Ft Wa & C guar	102½
300 Erie	11	100 Chi, Bur & Quincy	102¾
do bc	11	100 Chi & Alton	73¾
100 do	11	100 St L, K C & N pf	22
50 do	11	100 Chi & Alton bc	73¾
300 Mich Central	68¾	46 St L & Pac bc	8
700 L S & M So	86¾	200 Kansas Pacific	7⅞
100 do	86¾	100 Han & St Jo	11¾
1200 do	86¾	100 do bc	11¾
2200 do	86¾	20 Han & St Jo pf	26
1000 do	86¾	100 Ohio & Miss	10¾
100 do	86¾	200 do	10¾
100 do	86¾	100 do	10¾
100 do	86¾	100 do	10¾
100 do	86¾	100 do	10¾
200 do	86¾	300 do	10¾
100 do	86¾	9 Ohio & Miss pf	26
100 Chi & N W	48	50 C, C & I C	28
100 do	48	100 C, C & I	29

BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1000 C & O 1st, c on	26⅜	100 shs North'n	48⅜
4000 Un Pac 1st	94	do	48⅜
10000 Tol & W con conv	56	1000 do	48⅜
1000 Ha & St Jo 8's, con	80¾	400 do	48⅜
4000 Ohio & Mis 2d 63	63	100 do	48⅜
1000 R, C & N 1st	68¾	200 Northwestern pf	71¾
100 shs Del & Hudson	54⅞	100 St Paul	46¾

steady at the decline. The official closing prices to-day compared with Tuesday's were as follows:—

Tuesday, April 9.		Wednesday, April 10.	
April	10.81 a 10.81	April	10.71 a 10.76
May	10.91 a 10.92	May	10.88 a 10.89
June	11.06 a 11.01	June	10.97 a —
July	11.05 a —	July	11.04 a —
August	11.12 a 11.13	August	11.07 a 11.08
September	10.91 a 10.92	September	10.87 a —
October	10.71 a 10.72	October	10.66 a 10.68
November	10.69 a 10.61	November	10.56 a 10.58
December	10.53 a 10.54	December	10.57 a 10.58
January	10.70 a 10.71	January	10.66 a 10.68

—Current prices of spot cotton (the following quotations are based on assortment, classification, and on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted):

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
Strict ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Good ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¼
Strict good ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Low middling	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict low middling	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Good middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict good middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16

—Stained—Good ordinary, 7 13-16c.; strict good ordinary, 9 1-16c.; middling, 9 11-16c. Sales of spot cotton:—

	To-day.	Last Evening Total.
Export	100	100
Consumption	212	212
Speculation	49	—
Totals	361	312

—Delivered on contract, 500 bales. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—Yesterday after two P. M. April, 100 bales at 10.830c.; May, 200 at 10.940c., 700 at 10.950c., 800 at 10.960c.; June, 900 at 11.030c., 700 at 11.040c., 1,200 at 11.050c., 1,200 at 11.060c.; July, 1,100 at 11.080c., 200 at 11.090c., 400 at 11.100c.; August, 400 at 11.110c., 100 at 11.130c.; October, 100 at 10.750c., 500 at 10.760c. Total, 7,950 bales. To-day up to 11 A. M.—May, 100 at 10.820c., 100 at 10.830c.; June, 100 at 10.970c.; July, 2,200 at 11.040c., 100 at 11.050c.; August, 400 at 11.110c., 100 at 11.130c.; December, 100 at 10.750c., 500 at 10.760c. Total, 3,600 bales. To-day up to 3 P. M.—May, 100 at 10.820c., 100 at 10.830c.; June, 1,000 at 10.970c.; July, 2,200 at 11.040c., 100 at 11.050c.; August, 400 at 11.110c., 100 at 11.130c.; December, 100 at 10.750c., 500 at 10.760c. Total, 24,800 bales. Grand total: 35,900 bales (the receipts as follows:—Galveston, 7,726 bales; New Orleans, 5,328; Mobile, 101; Savannah, 233; Charleston, 450; Florida, 1,000; Indianola, 1,370; Baltimore, 269; New York, 212; Boston, 853; Philadelphia, 34. Total, 9,703. This day last year, 6,649. This day last year, 4,247. Total exports to Great Britain, 100 bales. Custom freight closed as follows:—To Havre, by steam, ⅜c., compressed; by sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c., compressed; by sail, ⅝c. To Liverpool, ⅜d., by steam; by sail, 15-64d.

LIQUOR AND GRAIN.—Receipts of flour, 9,726 bbls.; wheat, 110,740 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels and 180 sacks; oats, 130,441 bushels; oats, 15,523 do.; barley, 6,030 do.; barley malt, 3,944 do. Floating engagements—No sales, including state, Western and Southern, were 9,000 bbls. within the annexed range. Rye flour ruled quiet, with sales of 200 bbls. at $4 12½ a $4 15, State and Pennsylvania, 10c. a 10½c.; Western, 10c. a 10½c.

CHICAGO.—Corn meal quiet and steady. Fair to prime coarse corn meal, $2 15 a $2 17½. Corn dull at 40c. a 41c. quiet, but steady, at 39c. a 39½c. rye quiet, but steady at 39c. a 40c. Barley dull and nominal at 50c. a 60c. Hay dull, cash. Lard dull; lower to sell; current make, $9 90 bid, 57 asked; seller, 75 days, 8 72½. Bulk meats dull at 3½c., and 4½c. a 4¾c. for short clear sides. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 5c. a 5½c.; short clear sides. Whisky dull at $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; hards, 10½c.; extra C, 9½c.; white, 9½c. a 10c.; New Orleans, 7c. a 9½c. Live hogs very dull at $3 50 a $3 60. Pork dull and lower; prime mess, $8 35 a $8 50; cutmeats, $5 90 a $5 70; receipts, 2,957 bbls.; shipments, 900.

TOLEDO, April 10, 1878.

Wheat quiet, but firm; amber, Michigan, spot, 81 2-3c.; seller May, 81 2-3c.; No. 2 red winter, spot, 81 2-3c.; seller April, 81 2-3c.; seller May, 82 2-3c.; No. 2 red winter rejected Wabash, $1 bid; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1 2-3c. Corn weak; high mixed offered at 43c. No. 2 spot, 43c.; seller April, 43c.; seller May, 44c. No. 2 white, 44½c.; rejected, 39½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 28c. Clover seed prime, $6. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 do.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1878.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher and irregular; No. 2 Chicago spring, cash, $1 00; seller April, $1 00; seller May, $1 01½; No. 3 do., $1 00; rejected, $1 00; No. 2 spring, April, $1 00; seller May, $1 01½ a $1 02; rejected, 99c. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2, cash, 40c.; seller April, 40½c.; May, 41½c.; June, 42½c.; July, rejected, 43c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, cash, 28c.; May, 28c. Rye easier at 36c. a 36½c. Barley firmer at 44½c. a 44¾c. Pork dull; weak and lower; $8 95, cash; $8 a $8 95, May; $8 12½ a $8 20, June. Lard dull and a shade lower; 57, cash; 57 02½ a 57 05, May; 57 07½ a 57 10, June. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Ac ons, 3½c. Boxed, 4c. Hams, 7c. Dressed hogs, weak; $3 40 a $3 60. Receipts, 2,500 bbls.; wheat, 140,000 bushels; corn, 273,000 do.; oats, 43,000 do.; barley, 8,000 do.; rye, 4,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 30,000 do.; corn, 108,000 do.; oats, 29,000 do.; barley, 5,000 do.; rye, 1,000 do. At the close wheat was easier, and corn firmer and closed at 43c. for May. Oats easier, but not quotably lower. Pork unsettled and lower; $8 a $8 97½. May; $9 07½ a $9 10, June. Lard easier and 2½c. lower.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON: SPOT QUIET; FUTURES CLOSED STEADY—FLOUR DULL—WHEAT UNCHANGED—CORN STEADY—OATS LOWER—WHISKEY STEADY—PORK NOMINAL—LARD EASY—PETROLEUM FIRM—OILS QUIET—SPIRITS TURPENTINE QUIET—ROSIN QUIET—COFFEE QUIET—SUGAR FIRM.

WEDNESDAY, April 10—6 P. M.

Business was moderate in almost every branch of trade, and in some quarters the markets were decidedly dull. On 'Change flour was dull. Wheat was without decided change. Corn was steady. Oats dull and lower. Whiskey was steady. Pork quiet and nominal. Lard quiet and easy. Cotton on the spot was quiet; futures closed steady. Coffee was quiet. Sugar remained firm. Oils, naval stores and petroleum were quiet.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, without change in prices. By auction, 3,286 bags Rio sold, including 2,544 bags ex Constance, 1,000 do. ex Gienlogan and 642 do. ex Halley, within the range of 14¾c. a 19¾c., making the average 15.35c., which is as good as the valuation. Mild coffee was quiet. The business for the week is summed up as follows:—5,430 bags Laguayra, ex Dona Zoyla, sold on private terms; 4,427 do. do. held in lots for consumption within our range); 1,398 do. Maracaibo, do.; 945 do. Mexican, do.; 500 do. St. Domingo, in transit to Europe. The stock of mild coffee in first hands is 5,411 mats Java and 8,210 do. do. Singapore, and 33,742 bags distributed as follows:—16,738 bags Maracaibo, 5,638 do. Laguayra, 3,715 do. Jamaica, 1,010 do. St. Domingo, 2,051 do. Costa Rica, 104 do. Mexican, 490 do. Angostura and 4,090 do. Savanilla. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 14c a 14¾c.; fair do., 15¾c.; good do., 16¾c.; prime do., 17c.; extreme range for lots, 14c. a 18½c.; Santos, fair to good, 15¾c. a 16c., gold, 99 days; Java, government bags, 20c. a 21¾c.; do., grass mats, 20c. a 22¾c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18½c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 13½c. a 16c.; Jamaica, 13½c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo, 13c.; Porto Rico, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15c. a 17c.; Mexican, 14½c. a 16c.; Macassar, 17c. a 18c.; Augostura, 15c. a 16½c.; Savanilla, 13c. a 16½c.; Curacoa, 13½c. a 14½c.

COTTON on the spot was quiet, but unchanged. Futures opened steady at about last evening's closing prices. Prices fell a little during the day, and the closing figures show a loss of from 3 to 5 points. The market, however, closed steady at the decline. The official closing prices to-day compared with Tuesday's were as follows:—

Tuesday, April 9.		Wednesday, April 10.	
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June	11.06 a 11.01	June	10.97 a —
July	11.05 a —	July	11.04 a —
August	11.12 a 11.13	August	11.07 a 11.08
September	10.91 a 10.92	September	10.87 a —
October	10.71 a 10.72	October	10.66 a 10.68
November	10.69 a 10.61	November	10.56 a 10.58
December	10.53 a 10.54	December	10.57 a 10.58
January	10.70 a 10.71	January	10.66 a 10.68

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Good ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¼
Strict good ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Low middling	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict low middling	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Good middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict good middling	11 5-16	11

COCKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

TWELVE FIGHTS BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA BIRDS—GEORGIA THE WINNER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLOTTE, April 10, 1878.

Although the interstate cocking main was yesterday broken up by Georgia's withdrawal twelve interesting hacks were fought to-day by the cocks of the two States. The day was bright and sunshiny, and by half-past nine A. M. a large crowd had gathered at the pit clamorous for sport.

FIRST FIGHT.

Two cocks were matched and the fun commenced at half-past ten. North Carolina matched a dark gray Sim Jenkins, 5 lbs. 8 ozs., against a dark red Stone Irish, 5 lbs. 7 ozs. Both stood erect an instant, then dashed together like a flash, the Jenkins receiving a cut in the back on the third buckle. On the fourth buckle, second delivery, the Stone Irish was severly cut under the left wing, but not disabled. Numerous body wounds were received by both for fifteen minutes, when both sank down exhausted, renewing the struggle again and again with like result, until the Jenkins by superior endurance tired his antagonist down and finally brained him. Time, 45m. 22s.

SECOND FIGHT.

Georgia entered a dark red shawl neck, 5 lbs. 4 oz. against a blue gray Sim Jenkins, 5 lbs. 4 oz. Both cocks were shufflers and quick fighters, Georgia getting severely cut under wing on fourth buckle.

Retaliating with a back wound on third buckle second delivery, but on the fourth delivery was badly cut in head and neck. North Carolina made a quick break on fifth delivery, getting home in the breast and neck, keeling Georgia over. Time, 4m. 22s.

THIRD FIGHT.

North Carolina was next represented by a black stone fence, 5 lbs. 4 oz., against a red shawl neck, 5 lbs. 4 oz. The latter showed a high flyer, and made a quick break at the black, going clean over him. The black met him half way on the return, inflicting slight wound under wing, also on third buckle at second delivery, but received severe wounds in back and neck in third delivery. The shawl neck now had an easy time, ending the fight by a cut throat. Time, 3m. 28s.

FOURTH FIGHT.

Georgia matched a bright red shawl neck, 5 lbs. 8 oz., against a deep red Jenkins, 5 lbs. 8 oz. The Jenkins received a slight cut in the wing on the fourth buckle, but getting clear, made a fierce break at his antagonist, inflicting numerous body wounds, closing the round with a severe thrust under the right wing. Second round the shawl neck, and after a few more buckles brained him. Time, 50m., 15s.

FIFTH FIGHT.

This fight was one of the prettiest of the day. North Carolina pitted a dark-gray Sim Jenkins, 5 lbs. 4 oz., against a red pyle shawl neck, 5 lbs. 4 oz. Scarcely did they touch the ground before each broke for the other, flying high and cracking rapidly. North Carolina first scored on the fifth buckle from a cut throat. Time, 1m. 30s.

SIXTH FIGHT.

Georgia next matched a dark-red stone Irish, 5 lbs. 4 oz. against a crippin toney-gray, 5 lbs. 4 oz. Both stood straight and flew high, breaking quickly. The gray got in a good thrust under the wing, freed himself and hung again on the fourth buckle. North Carolina cheered loudly and Georgia offers to draw, without success. The gray energetically followed up his advantage, giving his opponent the *coup de grace* on the second buckle of the third delivery with a home thrust under the left wing. Time, 3m. 30s.

SEVENTH FIGHT.

The seventh back commenced in a spirited manner, North Carolina pitting a white Jenkins, 5 lbs. 8 oz., against a stone Irish, 5 lbs. 11 oz. The cocks were shufflers, but broke at each other like lightening, striking rapidly without abatement. Georgia getting cut in neck and left wing, got a trifle the best of it, a hold on North Carolina, inflicting a severe cut under the left wing, weakening him greatly, and pressing steadily cut him in the neck, driving his gaff clean through the brain on the fifth buckle of the fourth delivery, killing as game a cock as ever fluttered. Time, 2m. 3s.

EIGHTH FIGHT.

Georgia next matched a dark-red shawl necked 4 lbs. against a white flaxey eye, 4 lbs. 14 oz. A rapid, fierce fight ensued. The "shawl neck" gained the advantage in the cut of sending home a dangerous thrust in the back of the flaxey eye, but the latter, not the least discouraged, made repeated breaks at him, going clear over time and again. The red was too much for him, though, inflicting numerous cuts in the back, sides and breast, until the poor bird sank down almost immovable, his persecutor giving him no chance to recuperate, sending the cruel steel repeatedly through his head, and finally brained him. Time, 15m. 10s.

NINTH FIGHT.

North Carolina jubilantly entered for the next contest an imported Irish red, 5 lbs. 13 oz., against an Irish and shawl neck cross, 5 lbs. 11 oz. Confident of victory, Georgia had the advantage in the go off, giving North Carolina a severe back wound, also a thrust in the side in the second delivery. This was too good to last, for North Carolina retaliated with a severe cut in the thigh on the next delivery, followed by a telling thrust under the left wing. Georgia now seemed too weak to last much longer and would have been easily whipped; but North Carolina was of New York, at the Town Hall. The match was for $250 a side for fifty miles. It resulted in a victory for Harding, Rice giving up on the forty-first mile, a little over a quarter of a mile behind. Harding made the fifty miles in 9h. 2m. 23s., resting 7m. 5s., making the actual walking time 8h. 55m. 18s. Harding's best mile was his first in 8m. 35s. The first ten miles was made by him in 1h. 30m. 38s.

THE LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPORTING LIFE:—

In reference to the various challenges inserted during the past few days in your journal permit me to say that I am prepared to defend my title to the belt, and will, therefore, be happy to meet any person desirous of making arrangements for a match with me at the office of the *Sporting Life*, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday next. Said match to take place in the city of Chicago, at a time to be hereafter agreed upon; said time to be within the present limits. Yours, &c.,

DANIEL O'LEARY.

London, March 29, 1878.

MOBILE RACES.

MAGNOLIA COURSE—FIRST DAY.

MOBILE, April 10, 1878.

The Mobile Jockey Club races commenced to-day at the Magnolia Course. The first was a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $150; the first horse $125, second $15, third $10.

Starters.

R. Shea's r. h. Risk, by Revolver—Siren, 6 years old 1
Owner's Mediator 2
Hugh Gaffney's b. h. Dalgalsian, by Blarneystone—Lucy Fowler, 5 years old 3

Time, 4:03.

THE SECOND RACE

was mile heats, for a purse of $100, the first horse to receive $75, second $15, third $10.

Starters.

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Adventure, by Daniel Boone—Maggie G., 4 years old 1 1
R. Gaffney's b. c. Burgoo, by Hurrah—Emma Downing, aged 2 2
Mr. Caldwell's Bell Lunck 3 3

Time, 1:50¾—1:50¾.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a trotting purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $75 to the first, $15 to the second, $10 to the third.

Starters.

E. Bebee 1 4 5
Fred Tyler 2 1 1
Cloud Mambrino 3 2 3
Sam Livingston 4 3 4
Dan Robinson 5 5 2
Dan Burke ..... dis.

No time taken.

Darkness coming on before the race was finished it was postponed until to-morrow.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

WEIGHTS ANNOUNCED FOR THE PEYTON AND RANCOCUS HANDICAP STAKES.

The handicapper has announced the following weights for the horses in the Peyton and Rancocus handicaps stakes, to be run at Pimlico during the coming races at that place, declarations to be made on or before May 15:—

PEYTON STAKES.

Zoo Zoo, 110 lbs.; Inverness, 110; Tunstalls, 108 lbs.; Idalia, 103 lbs.; Frederick the Great, 103 lbs.; Bushwhacker, 102 lbs.; Oriole, 102 lbs.; Rifle, 101 lbs.; Loiterer, 101 lbs.; Imagination, 99 lbs.; Lounger, 98 lbs.; Kingston, 98 lbs.; Tom Bowling, 98 lbs.; Brambleite, 94 lbs.; The Stranger, 93 lbs.; Brondelle, 93 lbs.; Indian, Boy, 92 lbs.; Simoon, 92 lbs.; Stuninano, 91 lbs.; chestnut mare by Dickens, 90 lbs.; Joe Allison, 90 lbs.; Vidette, 90 lbs.; Red Rina, 88 lbs.; twenty-two nominations. The Peyton handicap will be the fourth race on the second day. It is for four-year-olds, $50 each, one half forfeit, and only $10 if declared out; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second and $100 for the second. One mile heats.

RANCOCAS HANDICAP STAKES,

to be run for on the first day, for which there are 38 nominations. It is for one mile and an eighth, for all ages, $50 entrance, one-half forfeit and only $10 if declared out; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Peruvian, 120 lbs.; Rhadamanthus, 116 lbs.; Vistor, 110 lbs.; Inspiration, 110 lbs.; Viceroy, 108 lbs.; Zoo Zoo, 108 lbs.; General Phillips, 106 lbs.; Ambush, 106 lbs.; Ore Knob, 105 lbs.; Cloverbrook, 105 lbs.; Romany, 102 lbs.; Frederick the Great, 102 lbs.; Bushwhacker, 102 lbs.; Cuba, 102 lbs.; Idalia, 102 lbs.; Oriole, 101 lbs.; Kenny, 101 lbs.; Fattuless, 98 lbs.; Loiterer, 98 lbs.; Rifle, 97 lbs.; Volcano, 96 lbs.; Rhadamanthus, 116 lbs.; Lounger, 93 lbs.; Brambie, 93 lbs.; Perfection, 92 lbs.; Indian Boy, 92 lbs.; Palmetto, 91 lbs.; Majestic, 91 lbs.; Danger, 90 lbs.; Frank, 90 lbs.; Joe Allston, 89 lbs.; Carrie, 89 lbs.; Bonnie Lassie, 89 lbs.; Lorillard's Bertha, 86 lbs.; Kinnie K., 86 lbs.; Helmsman, 86 lbs.; Bayard, 85 lbs.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held their regular monthly meeting last night at their rooms, corner of Court and Montagus streets, President Blossom in the chair. R. H. Huntley, of the Niantic, was elected Rear Commodore, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John B. Norris. Mr. H. H. Lamport, Vice President of the Continental Insurance Company, was elected a member of the club. Ex-Commodore T. C. Haight was elected an honorary member. The matter of selecting a location for a new clubhouse was referred to the Board of Trustees, with full power. The club then amended section 8 of the by-laws as follows:—

All owners of time for second and third class sloops to be based on length only, one-half of overhang aft included in measurement.

After the transaction of some further business of an unimportant character, the club adjourned.

A CATAMARAN RACE.

A race took place on Tuesday afternoon from a point off the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, to and around Fort Lafayette and return. The contesting vessels were the catamarans John Gilpin, owned by Latham Fish, and the Tarantella, owned by Captain Frederick Hughes. It was a close race for the entire course, the latter named boat winning by a single length. The run occupied only forty-five minutes.

WRESTLING.

CHARLES MURPHY, OF NEW YORK, AND CHARLES CONNER, OF VERMONT, MATCHED.

Mr. Charles Murphy, of New York, and Charles Conner, of Vermont, both well known as champion wrestlers, met at the *Clipper* office in this city yesterday in the presence of a number of sporting men to make a match at collar and elbow wrestling. They were not long settling their business as they agreed to wrestle on Wednesday, April 24, for $250 a side the best two in three, fair back falls, according to Ed James' rules. They could put up $100 forfeit, and the final $150 a side will be put up two days before the match takes place, and the winner to take the proceeds after paying the expenses. The judges and referee to be chosen the night of the affair.

PLEA OF A COLORED TRAGEDIAN.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your article in this morning paper headed "Richard III in Coffee Color" you criticize severely those who were unfortunate enough to be the willing tools of A white man who styles himself F. L Yerance late of Fords Opera House Baltimore Md. who held out all manner of flattering promises to myself & other if we would play in what turned out to be the Burlesque of Richard III. last night when the curtain rose we were left to our own resources with now Prompter no stage manager & no body to help or give us & idea of what we should do while our manager Stood in the front of the House collecting tickets and money for what he knew to be a fraud and an insult to intelligent people & I appeal to those who were to take part in that farce now Dear Sir I make no pretense to being an Actor nor do I aspire to histrionic fame I am only what you are pleased to call a Chesnut Mulatto with A full head & A close cropped wool & in murdering Richard last night I was only carring out the managers instructions to the best of my ability I know that I should have done better with some light play, but men of intelligence & great intelect men who have had all the advantages in life have made great failures in that portrayal & sublime Character of Shakespeare, & what more you expect of the Chesnut Mulatto.

BENJAMIN J. FORD.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Baltic	April 11	Liverpool	37 Broadway.
Italy	April 11	London	69 Broadway.
F Caland	April 11	Rotterdam	30 Broadway
Holsatia	April 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Nevada	April 11	Glasgow	29 Broadway
City of Richmond	April 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Helvetia	April 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Ethiopia	April 13	Glasgow	32 Bowling Green
Algeria	April 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Egypt	April 17	Havre	55 Broadway
Lessing	April 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Virginia	April 18	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Adriatic	April 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Mosel	April 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of New York	April 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Montana	April 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	April 24	Liverpool	2 Bowling Green
Scandinavian	April 24	Rotterdam	30 Broadway
Holland	April 24	London	69 Broadway
City of Montreal	April 25	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Wieland	April 25	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Indiana	April 25	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Britain	April 27	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Oder	April 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	April 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Nevada	May 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St Laurent	May 8	Havre	55 Broadway
Scythia	May 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	May 1	Havre	55 Broadway
Suevia	May 1	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Donau	May 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	May 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway

SHIPPING NEWS

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 27	Sandy Hook..morn	1 53
Sun sets	6 35	Gov Island....morn	2 38
Moon sets	2 20	Hell Gate.....morn	4 23

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

April 10.	*Hour.*	*Bar. Inch.*	*Ther. Deg.*	*Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Horseshoe	Noon	30.10	50	SE	Cloudy
Bar	4 PM	30.05	50	SE	Foggy
Scotland Light	8 PM	30.00	49	SE	Cloudy
Sandy Hook	12 PM	30.00	47	SSE	Cloudy

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW YORK, April 10—Noon.

The Western Union time ball was dropped correctly to-day.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 10, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Algeria (Br), Watson, Liverpool March 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse and 222 passengers to C G Francklyn. Had moderate weather all the passage; April 7, lat 42 35, lon 54, passed an Inman steamer bound E; 9th, 500 miles E of Sandy Hook, ship H S Gregory, from Liverpool for New York.

Steamer State of Virginia (Br), Moodie, Glasgow March 30 and Lamlash 31st, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. First part of passage had strong NW winds; latter part moderate and variable; April 5, lat 47, lon 40, passed steamer Victoria (Br), hence for Glasgow; 8th, lat 42 03, lon 59 36, a bark steering W, showing signals MCFM; same day, lat 40 50, lon 60 35, bark Chignecto (Br), from Antwerp for New York.

Steamer Periere (Fr), Dasre, Havre March 30, with mdse and 178 passengers to Louis de Ridder.

Steamer City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana 3 days, 13 hours, with mdse and 75 passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. April 9, lat 36 20, lon 74 24, signalled an American bark bound N, showing signals JGSB.

Steamer Niagara, Curtis, Havana April 6, with mdse and 62 passengers to Jas E Ward & Co. April 7, Carysfort lighthouse bearing west, passed schr Edward Johnson, from Pascagoula for New York.

Steamer Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Janus (of Richmond Me), Wentworth, Liverpool 29 days, with salt to Woo-ruff & Robinson; vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had southerly and northerly winds to the Banks; afterward changeable weather. March 23, lat 49 10, lon 15 20, spoke ship Pathen (Br), bound E; 28th, lat 43 20, lon 35, bark Yanker, from Cardiff for London.

Ship Alert (Nor), Jonsson, London 26 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather.

Ship Wellington (of Windsor, N S), O'Brien, Plymouth 55 days, in ballast, to J W Elwell & Co.

Ship Annie Fish, Hoffses, Callao 100 days, with guano to Yates & Porter; finished. Passed Cape Horn 24 days and crossed the Equator March 9, in lon 38; off Hatteras had a heavy gale from the W, and light wind, vessel rolling and slatting horribly; tore new fore and topsail; repaired it and set an old topsail and jib, but split topsail into; 20th, lat 39 30, lon 73 50, spoke pilot boat Sandy Hook, wanting to sales, carried away jibs; such pitching and rolling that Capt Sy was hove overboard; Feb 27, lat 36, lon 75, had heavy gale from NE in night; repaired and shook reef out of foresail, wind being light, but sea running high as ever; 28th, had heavy gale from NW and NNW, tearing two foot of port mainsail started; Feb 8, calm, but rolling so heavily that work was suspended; 29th, entered ports of Sasinas, Mexico, and was detained by the consul 24 hours, and had both new to go into port with. As the cargo was much damaged by salt water during discharge at Para and still more by the wet while would compel the abandonment of the design of accosting the Amazon.

SCHR BOSTON, 112 97 tons, 31 years old, of Cotuit Port, has been sold at Sheriff's sale to Wm Bowne for $300.

SCHR M C MOSELEY, at Baltimore 10th from Cardenas, reports encountered heavy weather; lost foresail, deck load of molasses and sustained other damage.

SLOOP JAS. H. PALMER, of Falmouth, has been sold to John W Hill, of Wilmington, NC, for $100.

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OVERDUE—Bark Assyrian (492 tons, of Georgetown, PEI), Murchison, sailed from New York Feb 6 for Queenstown, with 28,000 bushels barley, and has not since been heard from.

SHIPBUILDING—Messrs H Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven, Ct, are building a brig of about 350 tons at Madison, Ct. She will be completed in about two months.

LAUNCHED—At Newburyport April 8 the new schooner recently built by William McKay. She is to be called the Minerva, commanded by Captain Charles W Thurlow, and is to engage in the lobster catch.

At Kennebunkport, Me, Charles Ward launched a schooner of 475 tons on the 8th. Work is about to be launched one of 455 tons on the 8th. Work is about to be commenced on a schooner of 600 tons.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The illuminating apparatus of the light on Sandy Neck is to be adapted to the use of kerosene oil. The West Dennis Light Was put on a kerosene basis last week.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford, April 10, brigs A J Ross, Hyatt, from Atlantic Ocean, Bermuda March 25, with 240 bols whale oil and 240 lbs bone. Reports 4th of April experienced a hurricane, split mainsail and tore a bolt near the wheel out of the deck; March 19, split foretopsail. Bark Daniel Webster, Borden, NB, was off and on at Bermuda March 24, with about 600 bbls oil, all told, and sailed next day.

Sailed from Seychelles Feb 23, barks Callao, Folzar, NB, to cruise; Marcela, Tripp, and Pistina, Howland, do do; 23d, Andrew Hicks, Brown, of Westport, do; March 4, Minnesota, Allen, NB, do.

Schr Petrel, recently condemned and sold, is at Fernandina, Fla, has been repaired, and is to be fitted for a whaling voyage under that port, under command of Capt Owen Fisher, of New Bedford.

SPOKEN.

Ship Mirabelle (Br), Brown, from San Francisco for Queenstown, Jan 3, on the Equator in the Pacific.

Ship Eureka, Woodworth, from Liverpool for New York, March 23, lat 48 30, lon 10 30 W.

Ship Rifle (of St John, NB), from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, March 4, off Rio Janeiro.

A ship, showing PHKC, from Calcutta for New York, Jan 15, lat 35 16 S, lon 21 30 E.

Bark George Kingman, Howes, from Cadiz, and probably for Boston, April 7, off Charleston Bar.

Bark Glosamia (Br), from London for Philadelphia, April 3, no lat, &c (by brig A J Ross, at New Bedford 10th inst).

Bark N W Palmer (Br), Pitts, from Calcutta for Falmouth, E, March 20, lat 43 N, lon 24 W.

Bark Gustav Kuhlman, from New York for Bremen, March 23, lat 45, lon 34.

Bark Lizzie Iredale (Br), Massot, from Glasgow for Manilla, March 28, lat 46 10 N, lon 13 30 W.

Schr "George Stewart" (American 3-masted), from Boston, steering southward, March 7, lat 41 2 N, lon 17 W.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, April 10—Sailed, ship Andrew Lovitt (Br), Allen, New York; bark Alice Roy (Br), McKenzie, do.

BELFAST, April 9—Sailed, ship Lydia (Br), Henry, United States.

BALLINA, April 5—Arrived, bark Krona (Sw), Larsen, Baltimore.

BREMEN, April 10—Arrived, bark Gessner (Ger), Christoffers, New York.

Sailed 9th, ship Marie Siedenberg (Ger), Stricker, New York.

CARDIFF, April 10—Sailed, steamer Rhcola (Br), Allen, New York.

CHRISTIANIA, to April 10—Sailed, bark Mars (Nor), for America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8—Arrived, steamer Remus (Br), Thirkell, New Haven.

DUNDALK, April 10—Arrived, bark Flavio (Ital), Marseca, New York.

DUNGENESS, April 9—Passed, bark Speranza (Nor), Olsen, from New York for Kisinore.

FALMOUTH, April 9—Arrived, bark Svadilfare (Nor), Funnenmark, Darien for Rotterdam.

Off the Lizard 5th, steamers Stag (Br), Willis, from West Hartlepool for New York; 10th, Anglia (Br), Young, from New York for London.

GRANTON, April 9—Arrived, bark Gefion (Rus), Sarlen, Pensacola.

HULL, April 10—Arrived, steamer Egbert (Br), Young, Boston.

HAMBURG, April 9—Sailed, brig Eurcolydon (Br), Sinclair, Baltimore.

HAVRE, April 7—Sailed, bark Hakon Jarl (Nor), Fugerstrom, United States; 9th, ships Jacob A Stamler, Crystall, from New York; 10th, John Watt, Deshon, Southwest Pass.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—Arrived, bark Benciuta (Br), Higgins, Astoria.

Sailed 10th, steamer Bulgarian (Br), Traut, Boston; ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, New York.

LONDON, April 10—Cleared, ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, New York; brig Alaska (Br), Halcrow, Smithville, NC.

LISBOCK, April 9—Arrived, bark Volpini (Ital), Oneto, Philadelphia.

Sailed 10th, bark Perolucov (Aus), Radimir, United States.

LONDONDERRY, April 9—Sailed, bark Scotia (Br), Hines, United States.

LARNE, April 6—Sailed, steamer State of Indiana (Br), Smith (from Glasgow), New York.

MOVILLE, April 10—Arrived, steamer Nova Scotian (Br) Ritchie, Baltimore via Halifax for Liverpool (and proceeded.)

MALTA, March 1—Arrived, brig Favorit (Nor), Steibert, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10—Arrived, steamer The Queen (Br), Allitree, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Sailed 10th, steamer City of Montreal (Br), Brooss (from Liverpool), New York.

ROTTERDAM, April 9—Sailed, ship Macaulay, Bennett, United States.

RIO JANEIRO, to April 9—Arrived, bark Winnifred (Br), Smith, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 10—Arrived, steamer Donau (Ger), Bussius, New York for Bremen (and proceeded).

SLIGO, April 3—Sailed, bark Otterina Accame (Ital), Martino, United States.

STETTIN, April 7—Arrived, brig Soli deo Gloria (Ger), Wagner, Philadelphia.

LONDON, April 10—Bark Wimburn (Br), Halliday, from Hull for Savannah, before reported ashore on the rocks off the coast of Cornwall, has been floated and towed to Falmouth.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, April 10, P.M.—Wind E, moderate gale: barometer 29.969.

PLYMOUTH, April 10, P.M.—Wind NE, moderate: barometer 29.72.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ADEN, March 12—Arrived, bark Casco, Penny, Reunion.

ALEXANDRIA, E, March 21—In port, schr Jane Emson, Pearce, from Salonica; arrived 20th, ship Anzer, Jan 7—Passed, ship Criterion, Lull, from Manila for New York.

BARCELONA, March 16—In port, schr Addie E Snow, Haskell, for Boston, ldg

BATABANO, April 1—Arrived, schr A A Booth, Bayles, Fiona (Honduras), and sailed 3d for New York.

CALCUTTA, March 8—In port, ships Robert Kerr (Br), Fleming, for Boston; Idomene (Br), Kelly; Arethusa (Br), Steven, same for New York; Star of Erin (Br), Hughes, for New York; Garibaldi, Thatcher, for Bombay (cleared 7th); Fannie Tucker, Roberts, for do; Daniel J Pomeroy, Simpson, Boston; Jessie Reporter, Spring, and Willie Reed, Yates, unc; Peruvian (Br), Berry, for Falmouth, E; Samuel Sewall (Br), Hart, unc; Chipman (Br), Lewis, do; Erfin Gem (Br), Hall, do.

Sailed from Saugor March 5, ships Lyra (Br), Mosher, Boston; 6th, Bark Ocean Rover (Br), Lee, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 28—Arrived, schr Lena R Storer, Sawyer, Falmouth; 30th, brigs Emily Raymond (Br), Secretz, Gibara; 31st, Ida (Br), Tooker, Marseilles; schr Billie Bonnie (Br), Swaine, Kingston, Ja; April 2, barks Idaho, Kee, New York; Sam Slegh (Br), Darby, do; brigs Quaco (Br), Morehouse, Swansea; Alida A Smith (Br), Smith, Montego Bay; schrs C W May, Davis, Philadelphia; 3d, Harding, Harding, New York; Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, do.

Sailed March 28, schrs Henry Wilkinson, Chase, Hazlehurst; 29th, Thos H Felder, Rideout, Savanilla; 30th, Ellie (Br), Burton, Halifax; Albert L Butler, Eaton, Boston; 31st, brig Halifax (Br), Powers, Halifax; schr Nellie, Perry, New York.

CARDENAS, March 31—Arrived, schrs Emma P Hart, Hart, Harry Carne (Br), Richardson, Richardson, Philadelphia; Grace Webster, Young, St Thomas.

Sailed March 31, brigs George E Dale, Pierce, N of Hatteras; Hermosa, Milne, do; schr James Slater, Hawkins, do; April 1, brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, do; schrs Henrietta, Hill, do; A Keene, Keene, do; Nellie Sawyer, Bunker, do; Maggie Dollard, Dallard, do.

HAVANA, March 31—Arrived, brig Jeremiah, Ford, New York; schr Shirley, Pheels, Philadelphia; April 1, barks Antonia Sala, Rice, New York; P C Carney, Jackson, Liverpool; Milo (Br), Robins, do; 2d, brig Cascata (s), Spaulding, Sagua; 3d, Oshawa (Br), Osborne, Philadelphia; Alberti, McCandler, Cardiff; 3d, G W Wakefield (Br), Murchison, do; Ellen (Br), Paine, do; 4th, brig Ada (Br), Wardlaw, Jacksonville; 5th, schr Ada Barker, Richardson, Vera Cruz.

Sailed March 31, brig Florence (Br), Marsden, Baltimore; April 1, bark Birdstow (Br), Williams, Galveston; brig Antonia Lisast (Sp), Borostan, Savannah; 2d, barks Ida (Br), Hamilton, Pensacola; Hannah Blanchard, Hanscom, do; brig Ortolan, Dorp, Philadelphia; 3d, barks Jonath'n Chase, Curtiss, New York; Augusta Rias (Sp), Garrets, Wilmington; brig H B Cole (Br), Cole, Philadelphia; 4th, barks Ortolan, Dorp, Philadelphia.

Cleared March 30 schr Willie S Shepherd, Reeves, New York; April 2, barks Christina (Sw), Lundgren, Mobile; A E Rosford (Br), Atkinson, Pensacola; brig Josie C Hazlehurst, Hazlehurst, Boston; 3d, barks repairing; Nellie, privately mainsail started; Feb 8, calm, but rolling so heavily that work was suspended; 28th, entered ports of Sasinas, Mexico, and was detained by the consul 24 hours, and had both new to go into port with. As the cargo was much damaged by salt water during discharge at Para and still more by the wet while would compel the abandonment of the design of accosting the Amazon.

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HUL

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 30th st. and Broadway. POPULAR PRICES. Continued success of THE EXILES. THE EXILES. POPULAR PRICES. Limited performances. THE EXILES. The most popular version. THE EXILES. There's been no luck for THE EXILES. MR. JAMES C. DUFF is pleased to announce that in consequence of great success he has determined to continue until further notice the popular play, the EXILES. BEST ORCHESTRA CHAIRS. ONE DOLLAR. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

EXILES. EXILES. EXILES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

467 6TH AV.—EXPERIENCED COUNTRY cook; understands cooking; meals and dessert of at least excellent; baker; 2 in family; best references. 514

Chambermaids, &c.

AT LIBERTY—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best of references. 197 7TH AVE., Flat 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER; WIDOW; NO children; wishes position in private family; city or country; best of references. 812

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER; WIDOW; NO children; wishes position in private family; city or country; best of references. 814